The Adams Sentinel.

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ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXT."—*Washington*

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Choice Poetry.

From the Home Journal.

OBLIVION.

'Tis well that hearts at last forget,
'Tis well that broken ties
In after years can only wet
With thoughtful tears our eyes.
'Tis well the sun that rose in tears,
In glorious light will set;
That bitter grief will pass with years—
Those hearts at last forget.

Yes, we forget—the weary breast,
The burning, aching brain,
Will lose, in calm and peaceful rest,
The anguish and the pain;
And early memories, o'er whose biers
We wept with sad regret,
Grow dim before the lapse of years—
For we, at last, forget.

Not all! not all! a careless word,
A well remembered tone,
A look, a scene, a thought hath stirred
The anguish past and gone!
And long-hush'd hearts have throbb'd again,
And long-dried eyes are wet;
Ah! memory brings the old, old pain!
We cannot quite forget.

Deferred Articles.

How Letters are Sent to California.—A correspondent of the Boston Journal, writing from Butte county, California, says:

"A man purchased a shirt in this place a few weeks since, and took it to his cabin.—On trying it on, happening to put his hand in one of the pockets, he found a letter purporting to be from a young lady in Boston the maker of the shirt. The letter was addressed to the purchaser, whoever he might be, if he would come to Boston, she would become his lawful better half. The purchaser was a "Paddy from Cork," and "be jabers" he said, "she should be pleased to put his eye on that *garl*, but he should *sind* her a letther anyhow." Whether Pat has written or not I do not know, but he thinks the "garl" must be a smart one to "invint sich an ingenious way to get a husband."

Evidence of Hard Times.—The New York Courier sums up the following irresistible evidence of hard times, which must convince the most sceptical:

"Brandy is selling at a shilling a glass: a lady's dress for the opera costs a hundred to a hundred and fifty dollars; a private box at the opera costs thirty dollars a night; the rooms in the Brevoort House are rented at fifty thousand dollars a year, without board; turkeys are a shilling a pound; Havana cigars are sixpence a piece: the last gift book published by Appleton cost twelve dollars; Barnum gets seventy-five thousand dollars for his biography; canvass back ducks, are two dollars a pair: and fashionable hair-dressers charge two dollars for fixing a lady's curls for an evening party. The times are hard, and there is no denying it."

What is a Ton Weight?—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania recently decided that under the law of 1834, the legal weight of a ton in that State is 2,000 pounds, and not 2,240 as practised, until lately, among the coal dealers, or 2,268 pounds as formerly allowed among the iron men for a ton of pig-metal. The coal dealers of Baltimore some months ago settled upon 2,000 pounds as a ton weight.

☞ The South Carolina Methodist Conference have a missionary committee devoted entirely to promoting the religious instruction of the slave population, which has been in existence 26 years. They have 26 missionary stations, in which 32 missionaries are employed. The report affirms that public opinion in South Carolina is decidedly in favor of the religious instruction of slaves, that it has become far more general and systematic than formerly, and that a great degree of success has attended the labors of the missionaries.

Carrots for Horses.—The English stable keepers are beginning to find that these vegetables form a cheap and nutritious food to mix with grain for their horses. It is better, it is said, to give a working horse a peck of carrots and four quarts of oats or corn meal a day, than to give him six quarts of meal.

☞ At Montevideo, South America, it is said that they sew up their prisoners closely in a wet hide, leaving out head and neck only, and then lay him on the ground in the sun to dry. In the process of drying, under the powerful effects of the sun, the hide becomes contracted, and produces the most excruciating death.

☞ There is an individual at present in Greenock, named Patrick Murphy, the Irish giant, a lad of eighteen years, of the extraordinary height of seven feet five and a half inches in his stockings. Weighs twenty-one stone (294 pounds) and measures fifty-two inches round the chest.

Productive Fishing.—Three New London (Connecticut) vessels lately obtained thirty thousand seals at Robin Island, in the Ochotsk Sea, which, together with the oil that they secured during the voyage, is valued at $130,000. One of the vessels, the N. S. Perkins, was absent less than six months, and yet her cargo is valued at $50,000.

Something New.—The gentlemen of Waltham, Mass., are said to be enjoying the luxuries of a female barber. She is young, pretty, smart, and of course has a *keen way* of doing business.

A Poor House opened with a Ball.—A new poor house, in Cook county, Illinois, was recently inaugurated by a grand ball. The idea is indicative of progress, and the example may be useful. Opening a poor house with a ball! This is a great country.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Honorable the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly:

GENTLEMEN:—Whilst the events of the year just closed, present many causes of joy and congratulation, and afford abundant reason for thankfulness to a beneficent Providence for his goodness and mercy—our prosperity and happiness, as a people, I regret to say, has not been unalloyed. The general growth of the country, the progress of the arts and sciences, and other causes of moral and social comfort, have not, it is true, been interrupted; but the loss of valuable lives and property, by the casualties of the elements, has been unusual, both in number and extent; and in certain sections of our Commonwealth the afflictions of pestilence and disease have also been sorely felt. Nor should we estimate lightly the suffering that manifestly exists amongst the poor in our cities and towns. The drought of the season deprived the husbandman, to some extent, of the anticipated rewards of his labor, and lessened the means of human subsistence; whilst the depression in monetary and business affairs, has deprived many laborers and mechanics of their usual earnings. The means of subsistence are thus greatly enhanced in value, at the same time that the opportunities of earning them are greatly diminished. The field for charity is consequently wider than usual; and to meet its reasonable demands on the part of those blessed with an abundance, will be to sustain the christian character, and measurably to merit the continued bounty of Heaven.

The operations of the Treasury for the last year will be presented to you in detail, by the head of that department. The results are highly satisfactory, showing a steadily increasing revenue from nearly all the ordinary sources.

The aggregate receipts for the fiscal year of 1854, including loans and the balance in the Treasury, on the 30th of Nov. 1853, amounted to the sum of $6,665,912 01.—The gross payments for the same period, to the sum of $5,424,983 29; leaving a balance on the 30th of Nov., of $1,240,929 72.

The extraordinary payments consisted of the following items, to wit: loans repaid, $235,888 10; to the North Branch canal, $206,552 76; to the construction of a new railroad over the Allegheny mountains, $461,921 03; to the payment of debts on the public works, $389,946 38. Of the balance remaining in the Treasury, a portion is applicable to the payment of the State debt, and the remainder to current demands.

The simple, or ordinary operations of the Treasury for the same period, were as follows, to wit: the receipts, exclusive of loans and the balance in the Treasury on the 30th of November, 1853, realized from permanent sources, amounted to the sum of $5,218,699 00. The ordinary expenditures, including the interest on the State debt and all the payments on the finished lines of the public works, excluding the payments on new works and loans, amounted to $4,116,744 84; being $1,101,490 15 less than the receipts.

This statement may be regarded as the workings of the Treasury simplified; and as establishing the gratifying fact, that the present reliable revenues of the State, exceed the ordinary or unavoidable expenditures, over a million of dollars; and that, relieved from the demands for the construction of new improvements, the Treasury could pay a million or more of the public debt annually. It will also be perceived that the income from these sources is steadily increasing. For instance, in 1846, with the State tax at present rates, and the same extent of improvements in use, with nearly all the present sources of revenue in operation, the gross receipts amounted to but little over three and a half millions.

No more reliable estimate of the operations of the Treasury for 1855 can be made, than is furnished in the results for 1854.—The ordinary receipts may be safely estimated at a million of dollars above the unavoidable expenditures. A portion of this excess will be required to complete the new Portage railroad, and the North Branch Canal; and the remainder should be faithfully applied toward the payment of the State debt.

The aggregate receipts on the public works for the past year, as reported by the Canal Commissioners, amounted to the sum of $1,876,078 88; and the expenditures to the sum of $1,101,570 54; leaving a balance of $774,508,34, from which, however, should be deducted the sum of $37,900, properly chargeable to the year, for new locomotives and other unavoidable expenditures—thus reducing the net profits to $736,608 34. If we add to this, $131,000 received from the Pennsylvania railroad company for the three mill tax, which is claimed by some as a part of the income from the public works, we find a net revenue of $867,000; a sum equal to the interest on seventeen millions of the five per cent. debt of the State. The aggregate receipts were $57,121 less than for the year 1853, and the reduction in expenditures amounted to over $159,287,000. The withdrawal of the business of the Pennsylvania railroad from the Portage road, readily accounts for this difference.

Viewed in every aspect, this exhibit is gratifying. Few similar systems of improvement in the country can present a more favorable picture. Some of them in other States, have recently been reduced to a condition of virtual insolvency. The increase of business on the State works for the last two years, has exceeded our anticipations; and but for the necessity which seemed to exist for a reduction in tolls to meet surrounding competition, the revenue would have been largely increased. The general movement now on foot amongst railroad companies, to advance those rates, may perhaps relieve the State to some extent in this respect.

The Delaware division makes a most gratifying exhibit. The gross receipts counted $365,324 07, and the expenditures $59,738 67, showing a net profit of $305,588 40; a sum equal to the interest on six millions of the public debt, and to 20 per cent. on the original cost of the work, including the expenditures for new locks.

The North Branch canal and the Columbia railroad also present favorable results. The business and tolls on the former have increased with marked rapidity; and the management on both these branches bear the marks of skill and economy. The expenses on the Allegheny Portage road have been largely reduced, and the business better regulated than at any former period.—As a whole, I feel constrained to say that the condition of the public works has been improved during the last year: in no other particular, to so valuable an extent, as in the matter of contracting debts, which it seems has been almost entirely avoided.—The officers on the respective lines report that they have paid all expenses; and some of them have gone so far as to say to the Canal Board that they will be personally responsible for any debts that may hereafter be discovered. This is truly a great reform—for nothing has cost the State so much, as the pernicious practice of making debts on the public works;—I still think it should be interdicted by positive law.

In my last message I gave my views at length, as to the principles and rules that should control in the management of the State improvements, and I need not repeat them in this. I would respectfully suggest, however, that so much of the law as binds the Canal Commissioners to a fixed rate of tolls for the whole season, should be repealed. The officers directing the operations of the public works should, it seems to me, be left free to meet the exigencies in trade and commerce, as they may arise.

The work on the Mountain railroad has progressed slowly, and it is obvious that it will not be fully completed before the summer of 1855. I must confess myself sadly disappointed as to the time and money consumed in the construction of this work.—The expenditures, since I came into office, have greatly exceeded the whole amount estimated as necessary to complete the line; and yet, it is but justice to say, that the Pennsylvania railroad, lying parallel with it, has cost a still larger sum per mile.

I have endeavored, during my service, to guard against the commencement of schemes of this or any other character, to entail future liabilities on the Treasury. This ought to be the settled policy of the State. No new improvements should be undertaken, upon any pretext whatever. The payment of the debt, and that only, should absorb the surplus revenues of the Treasury. If this policy be pursued, no other financial scheme, to pay the debt, will be necessary. The large annual surplus will reduce the State's indebtedness with sufficient rapidity.

I regret exceedingly the necessity of announcing to you that the North Branch Canal is not yet in full operation. It is now more than a year since the Canal Commissioners directed the water to be let into the main trunk of that improvement, and declared their confident belief that it would be in successful operation by the middle of last summer; but their sanguine expectations, as well as those of the people, have, in this respect, been sadly disappointed.—A variety of unforeseen difficulties presented themselves in the way of the attainment of this end. The old work, constructed some twelve or fifteen years ago, as well as some sections of the new, located on the hill side, near the margin of the river, when tested by the admission of the water, turned out to be porous, and totally insufficient in its material and formation. In some instances rocks, roots, trees and stumps, have been concealed under the bottom of the canal channel, covered only by a few inches of earth; thus preventing but a slight obstruction to the passage of the water out into the bed of the river. This is especially the case in much of the old work. In all such sections or places, no remedy short of reconstruction of the bottom of the canal, could prove sufficient, and this was necessarily a tedious and expensive process. There is still a considerable portion of the work to remodel in this way; but it is confidently believed that it will be ready for use in the early part of the season. That the utmost skill and vigilance has at all times been exhibited by the State on this line, I do not believe; but the deficiency in this particular, on this new work, has not been so palpable as supposed by some. Indeed, since May last, great energy has characterized the management on this line; the President of the Canal Board having devoted much of his time to a personal supervision of the work. But it is obvious no degree of capacity in the State's agents, for the last year, could have overcome all the difficulties that were encountered, with sufficient celerity to have entirely satisfied public expectation.

At the time I came into office, the sum necessary to complete this work was estimated at $772,000. Since that time the sum of $1,206,552 72 has been expended, and it will still require, as estimated by the Canal Board, $60,000 to put it into complete operation.

Whilst I regret this unforeseen cost and delay, I cannot refrain from reporting my undiminished confidence in the wisdom of the policy that dictated the completion of this work. The large increase of business and tolls for the year just closed, on the other portions of the line, indicate what we may safely anticipate from the new; and I cannot doubt, that the gross amount of business it will command, and the revenue it will yield, will exceed the most sanguine expectations of its advocates. The inexhaustible mines of coal with which that section of the State abounds, the products of which are destined to pass through this avenue to a limitless market, will furnish for it a never failing supply of business and tonnage.—Besides, its completion will be an act of justice to the industrious and enterprizing inhabitants of that part of the Commonwealth, who have heretofore willingly contributed towards the construction of the other improvements of the State, from which they could derive but little advantage. It will also add to the general prosperity of the adjacent country; to the value of property, and consequently to the revenues of the State.

At the time of my induction into office the funded debt, including accrued interest, amounted to the sum of		$40,151,457 48
Add to this the loan of 1852, to complete the North Branch Canal,		850,000 00
		$41,001,457 48
Deduct payments as follows:		
Interest on outstanding certificates,	$50,063 39	
Receipts to the sinking fund,	1,057,856 15	
		1,107,919 54
Total funded debt,		$39,893,537 94
The floating debt & unpaid appropriations at the period already indicated,		$1,421,088 15
Deduct available balance in Treasury,		750,000 00
		$671,[illegible] 15
The floating debt, temporary loans, unpaid appropriations, except for repairs after the 1st December, 1854,		$1,0[illegible],000 00
Balance in Treasury Nov. 30, 1854 after deducting the amount applicable to the old public debt and relief issues on hand,		865,924 00
Balance,		$[illegible],924 00

During the same period the following appropriations and payments have been made toward the construction of new improvements, to wit:

For the reconstructing of Columbia railroad,	$714,467 06
For new railroad over Allegheny mountains,	1,117,955 93
For completion of the Western Reservoir,	52,588 00
For the North Branch canal,	1,206,552 76
New locks on the Delaware division,	16[illegible] 29
Sundry special payments,	95,323 71
	$3,350,775 05

The foregoing figures exhibit the astonishing fact that the Treasury has been annually paying over a million of dollars towards the construction of new improvements, and at the same time accomplished a small reduction of the public debt.

As made my duty by an act of the Legislature, approved the 27th of April last, providing for the sale of the main line of the public works, sealed proposals for its purchase were invited, up to the first Monday of July last.—No offers were made under this invitation; and public notice was again given, on the 14th of November last, in accordance with the 29th section of the act, for proposals, to be submitted to the General Assembly; but none have been received. This improvement is, therefore, still the property of the State, subject to such disposition as the Legislature may deem necessary.

My mind has undergone no change on the subject of selling the public works, since the period of my last message. I think the policy of the measure depends mainly upon the price that can be obtained, and the conditions on which purchasers may be willing to hold these works for the use of the public. With a full and fair consideration, and on terms amply protective of the rights and interests of the people, in the future enjoyment of these highways—a sale might not prove injurious to the public weal. But it is certainly neither wise nor politic to assume that they must be sold for whatever can be obtained; or that they should, in any event, be given away. Nothing could have a more prejudicial effect upon the interests of the State as involved in these improvements, than the avowal of such a determination. Nor is it less unwise to disparage the value of the Commonwealth's property, at the very moment of putting it in market for sale. No intelligent private citizen would so act in reference to his own estate. He would hardly give notice to capitalists in advance, that he would sell his farm for a fair price: but if unwilling to pay such reasonable consideration, they could have it for half the money. Nor would such a person proclaim, that of all the farms in the country, his was the least productive.

It is certainly the wish of many good citizens of the State—perhaps of a majority—that the public works should be sold. But this desire is evidently based upon the assumption that the measure would be one of real economy—that it would lessen, without the hazard of increasing, their annual taxes. The realization of such an object, it must be perceived, then, depends entirely upon the price and terms. Those who desire a sale, certainly expect the State to be the gainer by such a measure. No other important or sufficient reason for parting with this property has been assigned.

It is usually said that the works should be sold to pay the public debt and lessen the burthens of the people: but it must be observed that a sale might be made at a price far too low to effect such a purpose; and it would be to give them away, and [illegible] still less likely to produce the desired result. Should the gross sum received not be equal to that on which the net earnings would pay the interest, then the effect would be to increase rather than diminish these annual burthens. This is not what the people desire to accomplish, nor will they be satisfied with such a disposition of their property.

The present value of the public works, is a question full of difficulty, and I doubt not the General Assembly will approach the inquiry, duly impressed with its importance. Ten millions of dollars was fixed by the Act of last session as the price for the main line. This minimum is said by some to be too high, and the failure to sell is [illegible]. Others attribute the absence of bidders to the condition of the money market—to the stringent restrictions imposed upon the line; and to the efforts that had been previously made to disparage the value of the line. But it is [illegible] that more than one of these causes may have operated; and a greater than all may have been the hope of getting this property on better terms at a future time. [illegible] very evident that the failure [illegible] was not without its [illegible]. But, be this as it may, it is certainly wiser to [illegible] from any of these causes, than to [illegible] the works in the market, without any restrictions [illegible]. A [illegible] could be [illegible] at all.

The [illegible] resulting to the people from these [illegible] have [illegible] and commerce; stimulated productive industry in every department; and have not only enabled the farmer to reach a ready market with the fruits of his labor, but have furnished convenient out-lets for the rich mineral treasures of the State. Without them, the miner would be deprived of his occupation, and the Commonwealth itself be permitted to retain a parsimonious possession of vast masses of natural and unproductive riches. Our predecessors were wise in opening these avenues to trade and commerce; and if we wish to be rated wise hereafter, we shall not rashly and hastily throw away the advantages of their future use. This use, to the full extent, in the event of a sale, can only be secured by a jealous protection of the right of the people to enjoy it.

The very first conditions of such a measure should be, that the works, and every branch of them, be kept at all times in good order and in operating condition, and remain forever public highways, for the use of all persons who may wish to transport goods or merchandize over them, upon rates not greater than those charged upon other similar improvements. No corporation should get possession of these valuable avenues, on such conditions as would enable it to impose unreasonable burthens on the internal trade and tonnage of the State, or in any way to encroach upon the rights of the individual citizen. To obviate such results, the powers, privileges, and restrictions of any corporation getting the works should be minutely defined. Past experience suggests these prudential counsels: for we have often seen in this State how difficult it is to confine the operations of these artificial bodies within the limits prescribed by the law, and we should not fail to profit by the lesson.

By the 29th section of the act of the 9th of May last, providing for the ordinary expenses of government and other purposes, Nimrod Strickland, of Chester county, John N. Purviance, of Butler county, & John Strohm, of Lancaster county, were named as commissioners to settle certain claims and debts against the Commonwealth. It was also made the duty of the Governor to supply, by appointment, any vacancy in this commission which might occur. The gentlemen already mentioned having declined to serve, I accordingly appointed William W. Williamson, of Chester county, William English, of Philadelphia, and John C. Magill, of Westmoreland county, in their stead.

After a tedious and laborious investigation, these gentlemen have completed the duty assigned to them, and the result will be communicated to you, in detail, in their own report.

I regret to perceive that the accounts so examined and settled, exceed the amount of the appropriation nearly $150,000. It is well, however, to see the end of claims of this character; and having accomplished this, it will be prudent to guard against the recurrence of a similar state of affairs. Indeed, the practice of contracting debts on the public works should be at once and forever abandoned. It has been a fruitful source of confusion in the accounts, if not of palpable wrong upon the Treasury. The right to scatter the credit of the Commonwealth in this unguarded way is, I venture to assert, without a parallel in the management of public affairs. Of the many defects in the system of managing the State improvements, this has been the most productive of evil. In my first, as also in my last annual message, I most earnestly urged the General Assembly to provide, by law, that no debt should be contracted by the officers on the public works; that the necessary labor and material to maintain these works should be paid for in cash; and that each officer should be compelled to settle his accounts promptly. The examinations just made demonstrate still more clearly the necessity for such reform.

Repeated attempts have been made to repeal so much of the act incorporating the Pennsylvania railroad company, as requires it to pay into the Treasury annually, a certain per centage on the amount of tonnage which may pass over that road as an equivalent for the privileges granted by the Commonwealth; but the General Assembly have as repeatedly rejected the proposition; and I sincerely hope, that so long as the State may need the revenue from this source, all future attempts to accomplish this end may meet a similar fate.

Having been connected with the legislation which brought this company into existence, and clearly cognizant of the motives and purposes which governed the Legislature in imposing this condition on the grant, I can discover no reason, in subsequent events, to justify the relinquishment of this valuable reservation; but many, on the contrary, to sustain its justice and utility. The discussions pending the incorporation of the company, will best indicate the object of this restriction. The construction of a railroad from Harrisburg to Pittsburg, parallel with the State works, was very properly urged as indispensably necessary to meet the wants of the traveling public, and to enable our metropolis to compete successfully with other commercial cities.—The very first and most formidable difficulty which presented itself in the way of this enterprise, was the prejudicial effect such a work might have upon the business and profits of the main line of the public improvements. It was urged on the one hand, that the State works had been constructed at the expense of the people of the entire Commonwealth—that those residing in the extreme portions of the State, as well as those of the interior, had annually contributed towards the payment of the interest on the debt which had thus been contracted; and, therefore, the Legislature could not, consistently with the principles of justice and equity, make a grant that would depreciate the value of property which belonged to all, for the purpose of fostering the growth and prosperity of a particular portion of the State. Good faith and correct moral principle forbade such action. On the other hand it was alleged that the increased business which such an improvement would throw upon the Columbia railroad, and the enhanced value of property adjacent to the proposed road, from which the State would derive increased revenue in the form of taxes—would constitute an ample remuneration to her coffers, and thus do full justice to the people as the owners of the works to be affected. But a majority of the Legislature concluded that some additional benefits were demanded, and hence the adoption of of the provision to which I have referred.

The stock was subscribed with a full knowledge of this reservation, and the acceptance of the charter by the company, was the consummation of a solemn agreement between them and the State.

Yet, under the specious plea that it imposes a tax on trade, the Commonwealth is now asked to relinquish this condition; and the case is argued as though it had been the policy of the law, that the company should impose this charge of three mills per ton upon every species of property which may pass over its road; and in this way it is very readily shown that on coal, iron, lumber, & other cheap tonnage, this charge would be too great. But the company are not obliged to assess this tax on all kinds of tonnage; nor was it the intention of the act that they should do so. The design was to make an exaction from the net profits of the company, for the use of the public coffers, as a compensation for a valuable grant, and thereby protect the public improvements from the competition of this new rival.—The tax or tonnage, therefore, was intended to indicate only the mode of ascertaining the sum to be paid, and not the specific tonnage on which it should be charged.—When the sum is in this way ascertained, it matters not to the State how the company obtains the money; whether it be by charges on freight, or on passengers—on local, or on through tonnage. Should, therefore, certain kinds of tonnage be improperly oppressed, the fault is with the company, not in the law. And surely it will not be contended that the protection thus thrown around the works of the State is unnecessary: so far from this, the wisdom and utility of this feature of the company's charter has already been made manifest. The very exigency anticipated by the Legislature has arisen; the competition of the railroad is already seriously felt by the main line—Relieved from this restraint, but a meagre portion of the carrying trade would be left for that branch of our improvements.—Nor will it be contended that the Commonwealth does not need this source of revenue.

But viewed alone, as a matter interesting to the owners and transporters of tonnage, what guarantee would they have that the rates of transportation would be reduced, were this tax taken off? None whatever.—The company would charge as heretofore, and thus realize the amount of the tax in addition to their present profits. If they should not do this, their action would differ from that of similar corporations under like circumstances. But to admit what is claimed, that a reduction in the charges of transportation to a similar extent, would take place, it must be perceived would duplicate the loss to the State; for she would not only thereby lose the amount of the three mill tax, but be deprived of a very large portion of tonnage which would be attracted to the company's road by this reduction in the rates of transportation. We are thus brought to the simple inquiry, whether the State shall retain this valuable income, to which she is so justly entitled, or whether she shall give it to the railroad company. Most certainly the latter alternative should not be adopted, so long as the question of selling the State improvements remains undecided.

As a mere revenue measure, this tax constitutes an important and increasing item in the annual receipts of the Treasury. In the year 1853, it amounted to the sum of $74,000, and for the year 1854 to $181,000.

That this amount will be materially increased hereafter, is self-evident. If this important item be withdrawn from the sinking fund, there will be but little left to sustain its operations.

I am aware that these views may be met with the plausible argument that trade and commerce should not be thus burthened—that the effect is prejudicial to the business of the State. This is true to a certain extent; and should have its full weight in the adjustment of a question of this character. But it will scarcely be contended that trade and commerce should be sustained by contributions from a needy Treasury. On this principle, it could as reasonably be maintained that the State should make no charges whatever for the use of her own works.

The administration of Gov. Shunk commenced the cancellation of the relief issues; and that of my immediate predecessor arrested the process, leaving $650,163 of this unsightly currency in circulation. In the spring of 1853, the policy of cancellation was again resumed; and up to this date, $485,384 88 had been received into the sinking fund, applicable to that purpose, leaving the meagre sum of $184,778 12, to provide for. The gratifying fact is apparent, therefore, that, without any further legislation on this subject, the entire outstanding balance of relief notes can be withdrawn from circulation and destroyed during the current year. It is true that these issues have not come into the Treasury as rapidly as the funds for their cancellation have accumulated, and that, consequently, a portion of the receipts have not been invested; but this difficulty will be obviated in June next, when the law will go into operation which forbids the banks and receiving officers of the Commonwealth to pay out these issues, and requires them to be presented at the Treasury for cancellation. We shall, therefore, soon see the last of a currency which has polluted the channels of circulation for thirteen years past; and I trust that the lesson thus taught has been quite sufficient to warn us against similar errors for all time to come.

My opinions on all questions that concern the currency, have been so often expressed, that they must be well known to the Legislature, and need not be given, at length, in this communication. Without, at any time, assuming it would be wise for this State, regardless of the policy of other Commonwealths, to dispense suddenly and entirely with banks of issue, it has been uniformly held that the amount of banking capital as a basis for paper circulation, should be closely limited to the urgent wants of commerce and trade. If the experience of the country is worth any thing at all, it has demonstrated the correctness of this policy; and that the use of small bank notes should be discouraged and forbidden. In accordance with this view of the subject, I have, on past occasions, refused to sanction any extensive increase of banking capital.

Every commercial country is liable to alternate seasons of excitement and depression; to periods of extravagant over-trading, followed by ruinous revulsions. The reaction now felt is the inevitable, if not the natural counterpart of an undue expansion of credit, in the form of bank paper, railroad, State and corporation bonds and individual obligations. In those States where the free, or stock-banking system had stimulated the expansion, the workings of the reaction have been disastrous. In our own beloved Commonwealth the shock has been sensibly felt, though far less severe than in other parts of the country. Her partial escape, it is believed, is mainly owing to her prudent and restrictive policy in the use of bank credit. It is, at least, very clear, that had the free, or stock-banking plan, at one time so zealously advocated, been adopted in this State, or had our present system been greatly expanded, the position of affairs in our commercial metropolis would not have been so favorable as at present.—Had the natural tendency to speculation received this artificial stimulant—the limits of safety, like the lessons of experience, would have been passed unheeded; as it is, some good men, in the pursuit of useful enterprises, have been prostrated. It is most unfortunate, that under this influence, all must suffer alike. Those who profit least by the expansion, are often affected most by the contraction. This is especially the case with labor, which is uniformly the last to be elevated in times of prosperity, and the first to go down in those of depression. The banks, as a general rule, make the most out of these convulsions. It is often their error to flatter the merchant and trader when the tide of prosperity runs high, and to forsake him on the first appearance of its ebbing.—Even sound banks and of good repute, it is said, are seeking to make money out of the present crisis, by sharing their capital and its benefits with brokers and jobbers, instead of aiding the business community at legitimate rates. How far these allegations are warranted, it is difficult to decide; but it is to be hoped that few, if any of our banks are justly liable to this charge, for such a practice would be highly improper, and well calculated to excite discontent. Such a departure from legitimate business would demand a prompt remedy at your hands.—It may be difficult to confine these institutions to their proper business, with the prospect of better profits in other quarters; but they should be made to feel that they have been created for a higher purpose than merely to enrich the stockholders.

The crisis is a trying one; but there is still reason to hope that the credit & trade of the country will never suffer as much as it has done on similar occasions, in times past. There is now no National Bank to mislead the mercantile class, and to embarrass the commerce which it professed to aid.—Still the shock will be great enough to lead the public mind to inquire after a remedy for these periodical convulsions. And, surely, we may be permitted to hope, that the good sense of the people will never again be imposed upon by those crude experiments which have, on some former occasions, so fearfully aggravated the evils they were intended to remedy. I respectfully advise the General Assembly against all such experiments. The remedy, to be permanent, must be a natural one; artificial means may add to present derangements; but cannot correct them. An extensive increase of banking capital and other expedients will, doubtless, be pressed upon your attention; but it is hoped that no such fallacy may find favor. Nor is there any sufficient reason for the alarm and sensitiveness manifested in certain quarters; the real wealth of the country still exists, and the natural elements of prosperity are no less than heretofore. It is the shadow, not the substance that is passing away. The business community should look the danger bravely in the face, and by their energy, honesty and enterprise, overcome it. Mutual confidence and forbearance should be cherished by all, as a means of accomplishing this desirable end.

In accordance with the provisions of a law passed in April last, a vote of the people was taken, at the October election, on the policy of prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors; 158,342 votes were cast in favor of the measure, and 163,510 votes against it.

The proper regulation of this subject greatly concerns the moral welfare of the people, and for that reason will claim your anxious consideration. Perhaps no other moral question within the range of your authority, so deeply interests the people of every class, race and condition. Indeed, the immoderate use of intoxicating drinks is an evil that has left its fatal mark in every vicinage. Its progress, fortunately, has been steadily resisted by individuals and societies, who have employed the power of truth and reason against it. These efforts have done much, and may do more hereafter to mitigate the evil. Avoiding all vexatious encroachments upon the rights and privileges of every citizen, there is clearly no reason why the influence of a well designed law regulating and restraining the sale of intoxicating liquors, should not be brought to the aid of these individual ef-

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CARRIER'S ADDRESS

TO THE PATRONS OF

THE ADAMS SENTINEL,

January 1st, 1855.

Time's aerial chariot flying,
 Now begins a new-born year:
Whilst the sun, so vivifying,
Gloriously rising, light supplying,
 Greets us with his brightest cheer.

I, now at your threshold standing,
 Bring my most [illegible] lay;
Though "carrier's work" [illegible] unending,
Please, sirs, read it devilish [illegible]—
 This is happy NEW YEAR'S DAY.

Dire diseases, heedless striding,
 Scattering each his deathful snare:
Safe and harmless have been gliding
'Mongst a people all confiding
 In God's Providential care.

Every comfort, every pleasure,
 May this coming year renew,
Give you plenty, without measure,
Of each necessary treasure,
 And a finished RAILROAD too.

All the year I've not neglected
 Once to bring the weekly news;
To fire heat and cold subjected,
Wet nor dry have I respected,
 And I never *"got the blues."*

Weekly, without intermission,
 Came the long tried "SENTINEL,"
Bearing "news" for each condition—
Farmer, lawyer, politician—
 If they pay the PRINTER well.

Pray, forgive these perpetrations—
 Paper curls the ladies' hair,
"Sentimental [illegible]"—
"Editorial lucubrations"—
 Nightly coiled in tresses fair.

'Tis, sirs, far from gratifying:
 But I ought to tell the truth—
I've seen men in gutters lying,
Boys a fighting, children crying,
 Swearing men and swearing youth.

Ladies, when a promenading,
 Are subjected to annoys;
Rough and slippery pavements jading,
Crowded, pressing close, blockading;
 Boxes, barrels, men and boys.

But no farther derogating,
 You've a fair and sunny side:
Ignorance is dissipating,
Vice and crime are terminating,
 Virtue—morals—amplified.

Now a lovely Cemetery,
 Far-advanced refinement shows:
Charming and romantic, very,
An Elysian sanctuary,
 Where my buried love repose.

There, beneath the weeping willow,
 May the weary traveller rest;
Free from every stormy billow,
There he finds a quiet pillow,
 Where no gnawing cares molest.

Great events of every nation,
 Through the past year we have learned
Nations struggling in commotion—
Accidents on land and ocean—
 Armies fighting—cities burned!

New discovery and invention
 Things both wonderful and rare;
Good and bad, of each dimension,
All have occupied attention,
 Of everybody everywhere.

Since the tumult of election
 Has subsided once again;
Let us now, with calm reflection,
View our deeds with circumspection—
 Let us think and act like men.

May our rulers, each possessing
 Virtue, show himself a man,
Fostering right, and wrong redressing,
May they prove to us a blessing—
 May they do the best they can.

And forever may this nation
 Onward in her progress go;
And, without discrimination,
Banish each abomination—
 In each virtue steadfast grow.

Whilst by feuds and fierce dissensions,
 Europe's to the centre rent;
May no demagogue's inventions
Cause 'mongst us such dire contentions—
 Factions, jarrings, discontent.

May Americans forever
 Rule this glorious land of our's,
And may foreign despots never,
Freedom from her sons dissever,
 Or insult her flag and towers.

Valiant for their Nation's glory,
 May they never cease to stand:
But, if needed, young and hoary,
Treading tented fields all gory,
 They shall save their much lov'd land.

Let us pray that Freedom's banner
 O'er the wide world be unfurl'd;
And may balmy breezes fan, or
Bear it forth in such a manner,
 That her sons may rule the world.

Thus in Freedom's constellation
 Gemm'd and jewell'd, festoon'd, fair:
We, her favored, first-born nation,
Of the whole world's congregation,
 Shall appear the brightest there.

Then, our duty not forgetting,
 Let us labor, guard and pray:
That when our life's sun is setting,
Calm and peaceful, nought regretting,
 We may sweetly pass away.

But I can no longer tarry—
 I must see your neighbor too;
Patron—Parent, Son or Daughter,
Don't I sure deserve A QUARTER
 For this Message brought to you?

THE CARRIER.

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR!

Choice & Valuable Books.

I have just received from Philadelphia and New York, the most [illegible] American editions of the best Authors in very handsome [illegible] of Literature [illegible] of value, and [illegible] in the [illegible] extra, half calf, [illegible] superb [illegible] had the pleasure of [illegible] friends and customers [illegible] with an unrivaled stock of ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED WORKS,

Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books.

[illegible] array on [illegible] select.

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR PRESENTS; [illegible]

[illegible] KURTZ.

[illegible]

Ladies Dress Goods.

[illegible]

NEW GOODS AGAIN.

SCHICK

HAS just opened one of the largest, prettiest and cheapest stocks of

Fall and Winter Goods,

ever brought to Gettysburg. He invites the public to call, examine, and judge for themselves—no trouble to show Goods.

His new stock embraces a very large variety of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

such as Silks, Turk Satins, Mous Delaines, Bombazines, Alpacas, Coburg Cloths, French Merinoes, De Bages, Ginghams, Calicoes, &c.

In the line of GENTLEMEN'S WEAR, he has selected a choice lot of all styles and prices:—Cloths, Cassimers, Vestings, Satinetts, Jeans, &c., &c.

His stock of FANCY GOODS is also very fine, and too numerous to specify. Call and see.

Thankful for past favors, SCHICK solicits a continuance of public patronage. He will always endeavor to deserve it, by selling *good Goods*, at the lowest living prices. "Quick Sales and Small Profits," is his motto.

Oct. 23. tf

NEW GOODS.

GEO. ARNOLD

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore as large a stock of *NEW GOODS* as has ever been brought to this place, among which are

Cheap Cloths, Cassimers, Coatings.

Cassinets, Flannels, Blankets, Cords, Jeans, Ready Made Clothing, Domestics, and every variety of Goods for Mens' wear, also Debage, Alpaca Debage, M. Delaines, Alpacas, Plain and Plaid Poplins, Worsted Plaids, Persian Parametta and Coburg Cloth, English and French Merinoes, Ginghams, Calicoes, Silks, Satins, Lace, Fringe, Bonnet Silks, Satins, Modes & Velvets, Trimmings, a great variety, &c., &c. The Ladies' attention particularly is invited. Also a large stock of FRESH GROCERIES,

Queensware, Hardware, &c.

Being determined not to be undersold, we pledge ourselves to sell any and every article as cheap as they can be had at any establishment in this place.

Oct. 9. tf

Matches! Matches!

JOHN DONNELLY,

Manufacturer & Inventor of Safety Patent

Square Upright Wood Box Matches,

No. 106 North 4th st., Philadelphia.

MATCHES having become an indispensable article in housekeeping, the subscriber after a great sacrifice of time and money, is enabled to offer to the Public an article at once combining Utility and Cheapness. The inventor knowing the danger apprehended on account of the flimsy manner in which Matches are generally packed in paper, has by the aid of New Steam Machinery of his own invention, succeeded in getting up a SAFETY PATENT SQUARE UPRIGHT WOOD BOX: this box is far preferable, in as much that it occupies no more room than the old round wood box, *and contains at least Two Hundred per cent. more Matches*, which to Shippers is considerable advantage; it is entirely new, and secure against moisture and spontaneous combustion, and dispels all danger on transportation by means of Railroad, Steamboat or any other mode of Conveyance.

These Matches are packed so that one gross or more may be shipped to any part of the world with perfect safety. They are the most desirable article for Home Consumption, and the Southern and Western markets that has ever been invented.

DEALERS and SHIPPERS will do well to call and examine for themselves.

☞These matches are WARRANTED to be superior to anything heretofore offered to the Public.

JOHN DONNELLY,
106 North Fourth St., Philad'a.

Philad'a, Dec. 18. tf

Hanover Branch Rail Road.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

ON and after *Monday, October* 2, Trains over this road will be run as follows:

1st Train will leave Hanover at 9.15 A. M. with Passengers for York, Harrisburg, Columbia and Philadelphia, and return to Hanover with Passengers from Baltimore and York at 12, M. This Train connects also with the Express for Baltimore, arriving there at 1 P. M., stopping at Glenrock, Parkton and Cockeysville.

2d Train will leave Hanover at 2.15, P. M., with Passengers for Baltimore, arriving there at 6.30; and return immediately with Passengers from York, &c., at 4.30, P. M.

3d Train will leave Hanover at 4.45, P. M., with Passengers for York: and return with Passengers from Baltimore at 6.45 P. M.

The Monday morning extra train will leave for Baltimore 5.30; return at 8, A. M.

EDWARD E. YOUNG, *Agent.*

Hanover, Oct. 9. tf

Baltimore & Susquehanna Rail Road.

CHANGE OF HOURS.—Way Passenger Train leaves Calvert Station at 8.15 A. M.

Arrives at York at	11 A. M.
Accommodation Train leaves Calvert Station at	3.30 P. M.
Arrives at York at	6.27 P. M.
Express Train leaves Calvert Station at	10 P. M.
Arrives at York at	12.43 P. M.

RETURNING.

Way Passenger Train will leave Harrisburg at	1.45 P. M.
Arriving at York at	2.45 P. M.
Express Train leaves Harrisburg at	8.15 A. M.
Arriving at York at	9.15 A. M.
Accommodation train leaves York	4.45 A. M.

A. P. WINCHESTER,
[illegible]

Oct. 9. tf

Fresh Burning Fluid.

OF a very superior quality, just received, to which we invite the attention of those who desire a brilliant light, only second to that obtained from the use of Gas.

Also on hand a fine assortment of FLUID LAMPS. If you want something of any description, call at FAHNESTOCKS',

Sign of the Red Front.

Feb. 12. tf

Almanacs for 1855.

HAGERSTOWN, Lutheran, Presbyterian Christian, Farmers' and Housekeepers' Almanacs, for sale at

Dec. 18. KURTZ'S Bookstore.

TELL your Friends and Neighbors, and [illegible] and [illegible] HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, [illegible]

[illegible] W. W. PAXTON.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.—[illegible]

[illegible] A. ARNOLD.

GENTLEMEN [illegible] BOARD [illegible] HAT [illegible]

[illegible]

Look to Your Interest!

THE undersigned has just returned from Philadelphia with a large and fashionable stock of Goods, which he will dispose of at very reduced prices to all who may favor him with a call. His assortment consists of the following:

Shawls,	Flannels,
Plaid Silks,	Muslins,
F. Merinoes,	Linen,
M. Delaines,	Blankets,
Wool Plaids,	Quilts,
Debeges,	Cloths,
Cashmeres,	Cassinets,
Persian Cloths,	Satinets,
Calicoes,	Collars,
Ginghams,	Handkerchiefs,
Ribbons,	Veils, &c.

Also, a lot of Groceries and Queensware, which were bought low and will be sold low for Cash or country produce. To punctual customers a credit of six months.

J. S. GRAMMER.

Oct. 16. tf

Let the Facts be Known!

THAT ABR'M ARNOLD has just returned from the Eastern Cities, with the largest and best selected stock of Goods for Men and Boys' wear ever before offered, which he is now making up, at the *Old Stand*, where he invites all who wish to purchase CLOTHING made of GOOD MATERIAL, and by good workmen, to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to undersell any Clothing Store or Slop Shop in the Town or County.

Having secured the services of one of the best CUTTERS in the country, he is prepared to make up Clothing at the shortest notice and in the best style. His motto is, "Quick Sales and Small Profits." [Oct. 2.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. ROBERT J. FISHER, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district, and SAMUEL R. RUSSELL and JOHN M'GINLY, Esqrs., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 22d day of November, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 15th of January next*—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said county of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also, they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

HENRY THOMAS, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, }
 Dec. 8, 1854. } tc

THE GREAT REMEDY,

ABOUT which so much has been said and published, is among us. Who has not heard of the MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT? Many millions of bottles have been sold and used to cure Rheumatism, Ulcers, Sores, Bruises, Sprains, Ring-worm, Felons, Salt Rheum, Piles, Sore Nipples, and Caked Breasts, Cancers, Itch, Corns on the Toes, Sore Eyes, Ear-ache, Pimples, Swollen Joints or Limbs, Cuts, Scalds, or Scald Head, Numb Palsey, Bunions or Frosted Feet, Warts, or any other complaint that can be reached by an external remedy. And it has always been successful. It is equally good in healing Wounds, Scratches, Saddle or Harness Galls, or any Sprain, Soreness or Stiffness. And it is warranted to cure Spavin, Ringbone, Splint or Poll Evil, on Horses.

The Liniment is put up in three sizes, and retails at 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1. The large bottles contain much more Liniment in proportion to the prices, and are therefore cheapest.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

Every store should be supplied with this valuable LINIMENT, as it pays a good profit and sells rapidly. G. W. WESTBROOK,

(Successor to H. G. Bragg & Co.) Originator and sole Proprietor.

Principal Offices, 304 Broadway, New York, and corner 3d and Market Streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

Sold by every dealer in drugs and Medicine throughout the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and Bermuda Islands.

☞For sale in Gettysburg, by S. S. Forney; Petersburg, J. Riddlemoser; Heidlersburg, B. W. Riley; Fairfield, J. Brinkerhoff; Abbottstown, D. E. Hollinger; Bendersville, Abel T. Wright; Cashtown, J. Mark.

July 3. 1y

FRENCH TRUSSES,

WEIGHING LESS THAN 2½ OUNCES,

For the Cure of Hernia or Rupture.

ACKNOWLEDGED by the highest medical authorities of Philadelphia, incomparably superior to any other in use. Sufferers will be gratified to learn that the occasion now offers to procure not only the lightest and most easy, but as durable a Truss as any other, in lieu of the cumbrous and uncomfortable article usually sold. There is no difficulty attending the fitting, and when the pad is located, it will retain its position without change.

Persons at a distance unable to call on the subscriber, can have the Truss sent to any address, by remitting *Five Dollars* for the single Truss, or *Ten* for the double—with measure round the hips, and stating side affected. It will be exchanged to suit if not fitting, by returning it at once, unsoiled.

For sale only by the Importer,

CALEB H. NEEDLES,
Corner Twelfth & Race sts., Philadelphia.

☞LADIES, requiring the benefit of Mechanical Supports, owing to derangement of the Internal Organs, inducing Falling of the Womb, Weak, Pulmonary, Dyspeptic, Nervous and Spinal Weakness, are informed that a competent and experienced Lady will be in attendance at the Rooms, (set apart for their exclusive use,) No. 114, Twelfth st., 1st door below Race.

June 26. 1y

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!! At the old Stand No. 86 Arch st. below 3d, the whole Stock of FANCY FURS belonging to the late and well known firm of SOLIS' BROTHERS is now being sold at reduced prices in order to close the estate. This is the best and largest assortment of Furs that can be found, and consists of Sable, Martin, Mink, Lynx, Squirrel, and all other kinds of fashionable Furs, in Capes, Victorines, Cuffs, Muffs, &c., &c. Call early and make your selections. DAVID H. SOLIS,
[illegible]
 No. [illegible] below 3d and 5th sts.
Oct. 9.—[illegible] *Philadelphia.*

SHAWLS.—A [illegible] of Bay State Shawls, [illegible] Brochs and Thibet [illegible] and going at the [illegible] SCHICK'S.

[illegible] MUSLINS, [illegible]
 A. ARNOLD.

HEAR THE RETURNS!

WE are pleased to announce to our many friends and customers that we are prepared to offer the CHOICEST ASSORTMENT OF GOODS ever opened in the County. We have been enabled to purchase our Fall Stock at such prices as have never before been heard of, and we challenge the County to produce a larger and more general assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

or at as low a price as we offer them to the public. For quality and cheapness, we assert that our present stock cannot be equalled in the County, and to prove our assertion we invite the people to come and judge for themselves—confident that their verdict will sustain us in our efforts to furnish them with the

Cheapest and best Goods.

Coburgs of all colors, French Merinos, (cheaper than ever known) Debage Alpacca, Mous Delaine, Cashmere, Alpacca, Mohair Lustre, Brocade, cheapest Black Silks ever offered, Ginghams, Chambra Shawls, square and long Bay State, Broche, Cashmere; Dress Trimmings, Needle Work, Swiss and Jaconett, Edgeing and Insertion, Flouncing, French Worked Collars, Bonnet Ribbons.

FOR GENTLEMEN—We have a choice assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERS,

Over Coating, Cassinets, &c. Come early and select your goods—look before you buy elsewhere. Don't forget the Store at the Sign of the Red Front.

S. FAHNESTOCK & SONS.

Oct. 16. tf

☞IF YOU WANT

A WELL-MADE & CHEAP SUIT OF

WINTER CLOTHING?

IF so, you can be accommodated by calling on MARCUS SAMSON, who has just opened and is now selling rapidly at his Store in York street, opposite the Bank, a very large, choice, and cheap assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

to which he invites the attention of the public. They have been selected with great care in the Eastern cities, have been bought cheap for cash, and will be sold cheap for cash—*cheaper than any other establishment in Gettysburg.*—His stock consists in part of Black, Blue, Olive and Green CLOTH COATS, with frock, dress, and sack Coats; also Tweed, Cashmeret, and Italian Cloth; also, a large stock of OVERCOATS, which can't be beat in variety, quality or price, out of the cities; also a superior stock of PANTALOONS, consisting in part of excellent and well made French Black Doeskin, Cassimere, Fancy Cassimere, Satinetts, Velvets, Cord, Linen and Cottonade. The stock of VESTS comprises every variety of manufacture—fine black Satin, Silk, Velvet, Italian Silk, white fancy and buff Marseilles, Summer Cloth, &c. Also constantly on hand a large lot of TRUNKS, Hats, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Boots and Shoes, Window Shades, Violins, Accordeons, Guitars, Flutes, Fifes, Melodeons, Mirrors, Razors, Spectacles, Spoons, Watches and Watch Guards, silk and cotton Handkerchiefs, Cravats, Suspenders, Gloves, Stockings, Spring Stocks, Shirts, and Shirt Collars, and a splendid assortment of JEWELRY—in fact everything in the way of Boy's and Men's furnishing line.

☞First-rate chewing Tobacco always on hand—a rare article which chewers are requested to try. MARCUS SAMSON.

Nov. 13. tf

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

THE subscribers would respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have opened a NEW HARDWARE STORE in Baltimore street, adjoining the residence of David Ziegler, Gettysburg, in which they are opening a large and general assortment of

Hardware, Iron, Steel,

GROCERIES,

CUTLERY, COACH TRIMMINGS,

Springs, Axles, Saddlery.

CEDAR WARE, SHOE FINDINGS,

Paints, Oils, & Dye-Stuffs,

n general, including every description of articles in the above line of business; to which they invite the attention of Coachmakers, Saddlers, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Cabinetmakers, Shoemakers, and the public generally.

Our stock having been selected with great care, and purchased for Cash, we guarantee, (for the ready money) to dispose of any part of it on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased any where.

☞We particularly request a call from our friends, and earnestly solicit a share of public favor, as we are determined to establish a character for selling Goods at low prices, and doing business on fair principles.

JOEL B. DANNER.
DAVID ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, June 9. tf

2,000 LADIES

ARE willing to certify that the HATHAWAY COOKING STOVE is the very best Stove now in use, inasmuch as it will do more Cooking, Roasting and Baking, and do it with less labor, and last as long again as any other Stove now sold. These celebrated Stoves are constantly kept for sale, at a very reduced price, at the

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY

AND MACHINE SHOP,

where the subscriber, feeling determined to suit all persons, has also the Parlor, Sexton's Baltimore Air-tight, Peekskill, and Cabinet Cook Stove, and Air-tight and ten-plate Parlor Stoves of the most beautiful patterns.

The Seyler Ploughs.

which cannot be surpassed for lightness of draught or in the [illegible] of their work, are constantly on hand [illegible] sale; and in view of the fact that the Mouldboard of these Ploughs is one fourth heavier than that of other Ploughs, it is decidedly the cheapest that can be obtained here.

☞WITHEROW PLOUGHS and others. Castings for the Woodcock Plough, Windmill machinery, Castings and Hollow Ware, with every article usually made at Foundries, can be obtained here.

☞BLACKSMITHING as usual.

T. WARREN.

Dec. 15. tf

TAILORING.

J. H. SKELLY respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally, that he continues the TAILORING BUSINESS, at his old stand, in South Baltimore street, where he will be happy to accommodate all who may patronize him. All work entrusted to his care warranted to fit and be of most substantial make. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of public patronage.

☞*The New York Spring and Summer FASHIONS are received.* [illegible]

May 8.

QUEENSWARE. I have just [illegible] large lot of Queensware, [illegible] A. ARNOLD.

GLOVES AND STOCKINGS, [illegible]

L. E. CANFIELD, W. B. CANFIELD, J. H. MEREDITH

CANFIELD, BRO., & CO.,

229 Baltimore Street, Corner of Charles,

WHOLESALE Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in WATCHES, *Jewelry*, Military and Fancy Goods, Silver and Plated Ware, Revolving Pistols, Rifles, Cutlery, &c. &c., have received from all parts of the world, the largest and greatest variety of rich, rare and curious articles ever imported into this city, many of which are truly elegant. We name a few of the leading articles:—*Watches*, of superior quality, from London, Liverpool, Geneva and Copenhagen; *Gold Chains* and Chatelaines, set with diamonds, pearls, rubies, &c.; Paris and Geneva *Jewelry*, of the newest styles—consisting of full suits, and single pieces, of enameled, pearl, rubies, carbuncle, coral, &c.; superb jewelry from Vienna, entirely new; London and American jewelry in great variety; diamond articles, such as bracelets, earrings, broaches, finger rings, scarf pins, studs, &c., some of which are set in pure California gold, and manufactured on our premises by first class workmen; premium Silver Ware—a choice collection of articles, viz.: Pitchers, cake baskets, tea caddies, napkin rings, salt cellars, coffee and tea sets, tea kettles, card stands, ink stands, vases, sugar boxes, dessert knives, spoons and forks, vegetable, salad, asparagus, ice and sugar tongs, cake, pie, ice cream, pudding, fish and butter knives, goblets, cups, tumblers, money boxes, waiters, cracker spoons, oyster ladles, pickle knives and forks, of sterling silver; Sheffield and Birmingham plated goods; albata spoons, forks, ladles, castors, cake baskets, splendid mantel clocks from Paris, bronzes from Paris and Berlin, Dresden China goods, rich and large size vases, Parian marble goods, new patterns, papier mache goods, fancy goods, viz: opera glasses, port folios, writing desks, work boxes, segar cases, snuff boxes, splendid fans, tortoise shell combs, port monnaies, card cases, gold thimbles, tooth picks, solid silver mounted dressing cases, needle cases, bobbin holders, ladies' companions, and an endless variety of articles, which are now opened, and offered at prices which cannot but give entire satisfaction. All articles from our establishment are guaranteed as represented, or the money returned.

CANFIELD, BRO., & CO.,
Sign of the Golden Eagle, Baltimore.

April 24. 1y

THE GREEK SLAVE!

Bacchante, Venus, Flora, Hebe, and the Dancing Girl!

THE above celebrated Statues, together with Fifteen Statuettes in Bronze, and several hundred Magnificent Oil Paintings, from the collection of Prizes to be distributed among the members of the Cosmopolitan Art Association at the first annual distribution, in January next.

The Cosmopolitan Art and Literary Association.

Organized for the Encouragement and General Diffusion of Literature and the Fine Arts, on a new and original plan.

The committee of management have the pleasure of announcing that the First Annual Distribution will take place on the 30th of January, 1852, on which occasion there will be distributed or allotted to members, several hundred Works of Art, among which the original & world renowned Statue of the GREEK SLAVE, by HIRAM POWERS, costing over five thousand dollars! together with the beautiful Statues of Venus, Bacchante, Hebe, Flora, and the Dancing Girl; and fifteen Statuettes in Bronze, imported from Paris; also a large collection of Oil Paintings, comprising some of the best productions of celebrated American and Foreign Artists.

PLAN FOR THE CURRENT YEAR.

The Payment of three dollars constitutes any one a member of this Association, and entitles him to any of the popular Magazines for one year, and also a ticket in the distribution of the Statuary and Paintings which are to be allotted to members in January.

Persons taking five memberships are entitled to five of the Magazines one year, and to six tickets in the distribution.

Persons, on becoming members, can have their Magazine commence with any month they choose, and rely on its being mailed to them promptly on the first day of every month, direct from New York.

The net proceeds derived from the sale of memberships are devoted to the purchase of Works of Art for the ensuing year.

Books open to receive names at the Eastern office, New York, or Western office, Sandusky.

The Gallery of Art is located at Sandusky, (the Western office of the Association,) where superb Granite buildings have been erected for it, and in whose spacious saloons the splendid collection of Statuary and Paintings is exhibited.

THE ADVANTAGES SECURED by becoming a member of this Association are—

1st. All persons receive the full value of their subscription at the start, in the shape of sterling Magazine Literature.

2d. Each member is contributing toward purchasing choice Works of Art, which are to be distributed among themselves, which are at the same time encouraging the Artists of the country, disbursing thousands of dollars through its agency.

Persons remitting funds for membership, should mark letters "Registered," and state the month with which they wish their magazines to commence, and also their post office address in full, on the receipt of which, a certificate of membership, together with the magazine desired, will be forwarded to any part of the country.

Those who purchase Magazines at Book Stores, will observe that by joining this Association, they receive the Magazine and Free Ticket in the annual distribution, all at the same price they now pay for the Magazines alone.

Illustrated Catalogues of the whole collection sent on application, free of charge.

Address [illegible] of the Association at the Knickerbocker Magazine office, 348 Broadway, New York, and at No. 166 Water, Sandusky, Ohio. Address [illegible] either office [illegible].

C. L. DERBY, ACTUARY C. A. & L. A.

Dec. 25. 3t

FASHIONABLE CRAVATS.—*Samson* has just received the largest assortment of beautiful CRAVATS, of the latest styles—which he will sell cheaper than any other establishment in town. [Dec. 5.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS. The gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, direct from the Importers, before purchasing, as I cannot be undersold.

April 3. A. ARNOLD.

HAIR BRAIDS, a desirable article, to be had cheap at SCHICK'S.

COME one! Come all! To see those cheap Goods just received by

Oct. 2. ABR'M ARNOLD.

VIOLINS & ACCORDIONS.—Desirous of disposing of my present stock of the above articles, I will sell them very low.

Aug. 18. MARCUS SAMSON.

BONNET Velvets, Satins and Silks, very low, at GRAMMER'S.

DO you want CHEAP GROCERIES?—Go to FAHNESTOCK'S.

TRUNKS!—A [illegible] assortment of Trunks for sale very cheap, at SAMSON'S.

[illegible] SCHICK'S.

VALUATION AND ASSESSMENT FOR 1855.

IN pursuance of the Act of Assembly passed the 27th day of July, 1842, the following Statement is hereby published by the Commissioners of Adams County—which exhibits the amount, description and value of the Real and Personal Property, Trades, Occupations, and Professions, made taxable by the several Acts of Assembly of this Commonwealth:—

BOROUGHS AND TOWNSHIPS.	Real Estate, 4 mills State and 4 mills County.	Live Stock, 4 mills State and 4 mills County.	Money at int., 3 mills State and 4 mills County.	Occupations & Professions, 4 mills Co'y.	Prof. & Occup. over $200, 1 p. c. State.	Bank Stock, 4 mills County.	Prov. Bank Stock, 3 mills State, 4 mills County.	Salaries and Emoluments over $200, 1 p. c. State.	Furniture over $300, 3 mills State.	Carriages, per ct. State and 4 mills County.	Watches—State Tax.
Gettysburg,	191832	5931	60759	57195	5940	1595		1300	250	1475	$27.00
Cumberland,	257361	18330	18315	8125	650	134			150	2780	3.00
Germany,	142732	8346	26052	7225		180	1000			1625	5.00
Oxford,	159178	10170	63856	6970		1900			100	1362	
Huntington,	217760	16407	50059	12445						3210	2.00
Latimore,	138809	11962	30859	5620					250	2123	1.00
Hamiltonban,	290951	19373	23846	10525		3340	350			2315	9.00
Liberty,	139354	9145	10729	4050						1260	1.00
Hamilton,	172501	9090	27780	9180						1959	
Menallen,	160264	16114	19514	7385						2615	1.00
Straban,	251588	19882	19253	6105		275				4020	1.00
Franklin,	259227	24468	32688	10810		260				3147	2.50
Conowago,	195521	8130	16218	5133						1561	1.00
Tyrone,	134938	9702	6250	4945						1680	2.00
Mountjoy,	172393	11121	12279	3890						1690	
Mt. Pleasant,	217806	16119	27166	5910						2188	
Reading,	223455	14074	28372	5685						2465	
Berwick,	96861	5460	21292	4795						1175	2.00
Freedom,	81106	4655	10667	2310		96				602	
Union,	210703	8906	45520	4070			80			1541	
Butler,	150411	13436	19514	5760						2495	
	3895254	260821	570988	188133	6509	10780	1430	1300	750	43291	$57.50

JOHN MICKLEY, JR., }
JAMES J. WILLS, } *Commissioners.*
GEORGE MYERS, }

ATTEST—JACOB AUGHINBAUGH, *Clerk.* Dec. 18.—3t

The Farm Journal for 1855.

EDITED by J. L. DARLINGTON, assisted by a corps of the best practical farmers in Pennsylvania. The Fifth Volume of the Farm Journal will commence January 1, 1855.—Each number will contain Thirty-two or more Super Royal Octavo pages, printed on superior paper, with new type, and will be filled with the best Agricultural Reading, original and selected, that can be produced. The Editor and his assistants are determined to render this the most Practical Agricultural work extant, and will utterly discard all theories not attested by *practical experience*. They have obtained the aid of many of the best farmers in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, who will give their experience through its pages.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Each number will contain several engravings of improved Stock, new Agricultural Implements, Choice Fruits, &c.

TERMS.—(Invariably in Advance.) Single copy, $1.00. Five copies, $4.00. Ten copies, $7.50. Twenty copies, $14.00. Sixty copies, $40.00. Five hundred copies, $250.00.

The Journal will hereafter, in every case, be discontinued at the end of the period paid for unless the subscription be previously renewed.

PREMIUMS.—The success attendant upon our offer of premiums last year induces us to offer the following premiums for volume 5:

1. One Hundred Dollars will be paid to the person who will procure us the largest number of subscribers in any county in the United States, before the first of April next.

2. Seventy-five Dollars to the person who will procure us the second largest list as above.

3. Fifty Dollars to the person who will procure us the third largest list as above.

4. Twenty-five Dollars to the person who will procure us the fourth largest list as above.

5. Ten Dollars to the person who will procure us the fifth largest list as above.

CLUBS.—Any person sending us Ten subscribers, at our club rates, will be entitled to receive one copy gratis, or one copy of either of the following works, viz:—Buist on the Rose, Guenon's Treatise on Milch Cows, Nefflin's Treatise on Milch Cows, Waring's Elements of Agriculture, Norton's Elements of Agriculture, Youatt on the Pig.

Any person sending us Twenty subscribers, at our Club rates, will be entitled to receive two copies of the Farm Journal, or one copy of any of the following works, viz:—Horticulturist for 1855, Johnson's Agricultural Chemistry and Geology, Dr. Dadd's Modern Horse Doctor, Youatt on the Horse, Youatt on Cattle, Youatt's Shepherd's Own Book, Thomas' American Fruit Culturist, Downing's Fruits of America, Elliott's Fruit Growers' Guide, Fessenden's Complete Farmer and Gardener.

FURTHER INDUCEMENTS.—We have just made arrangements with James Vick, Jr., publisher of the Horticulturist, which enables us to furnish one copy of that elegant work and one copy of the Farm Journal for Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, and two copies of the Horticulturist and two of the Farm Journal for Four Dollars, and larger numbers at the latter rates.

Specimen numbers sent to all post-paid applications.

Money on all solvent banks, mailed in the presence of a postmaster, at our risk.

All orders addressed to the subscribers will be promptly attended to.

J. M. MEREDITH & CO.,
West Chester, Pa.

Jan. 1. 3t

THE AMERICAN PICK.

FOURTH VOLUME.

THIS illustrated comic weekly, published in the city of New York, every Saturday, is about to commence its fourth year. It has become a favorite paper throughout the United States. Besides its designs, by the first artists, it contains witty editorials of character, and will carry cheerfulness to the gloomiest fireside. Its variety renders it a favorite in every family.

It contains each week, a large quantity of tales, stories, anecdotes, scenes and witticisms. The "Recollections of John C. Calhoun, by his Private Secretary," will be continued in the Pick until finished, and then a copy will be sent free to every subscriber whose name shall be upon our mail book. Each yearly subscriber to the Pick will receive the double-sized Pictorial sheets for the Fourth of July and Christmas, without charge. Each of these Pictorial sheets contains over 200 splendid designs.

The subscription price to the Pick is $1, cash in advance. Six copies for $5. Thirteen copies for $10.

Letters must be addressed to

JOSEPH A. SCOVILLE,
No. 26 Ann st., New York.

Jan. 1.

TO CASH BUYERS.

BAILY & BROTHER,

No. 252 Chestnut Street, above 9th, Philadelphia

Have now open a large stock of

[illegible]

EMBRACING the new and leading styles in *Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Ingrains & Stair Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c.*, all of which will be sold at the lowest Cash prices,

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Sept. 11. 1y

FOR SALE.

A YOUNG HORSE, well broken to harness, and an excellent worker. Inquire at this office.

SUB-SOIL PLOUGHS,

OF the best quality, always on hand, and for sale, in Gettysburg, at the Foundry of

April 10. T. WARREN.

PARASOLS, Umbrellas, and Fans, new styles, very cheap, at SCHICK'S.

American Artists' Union!

THE AMERICAN ARTISTS' UNION would respectfully announce to the citizens of the United States and the Canadas, that for the purpose of cultivating a taste for the fine arts throughout the country, and with a view of enabling every family to become possessed of a gallery of fine engravings,

BY THE FIRST ARTISTS OF THE AGE.

They have determined, in order to create an extensive sale for their engravings, and thus not only give employment to a large number of artists and others, but inspire among our countrymen a taste for works of Art, to present to the purchasers of their engravings, when 250,000 of which are sold,

250,000 *Gifts of the actual cost of* $150,000.

Each purchaser of a One Dollar Engraving, therefore, receives not only an Engraving richly worth the money, but also a ticket which entitles him to one of the Gifts when they are distributed.

FOR FIVE DOLLARS,

a highly finished Engraving, beautifully PAINTED in OIL, and FIVE GIFT TICKETS, will be sent, or FIVE DOLLARS worth of splendid Engravings can be selected from the catalogue, and sent by return mail or express.

A copy of the catalogue, together with the specimen of one of the Engravings, can be seen at the office of this paper.

For each Dollar sent, an *Engraving actually worth that sum*, and a *Gift Ticket, will immediately be forwarded.*

AGENTS:

The Committee, believing that the success of this great National undertaking will be materially promoted by the energy and enterprise of intelligent and persevering *Agents*, have resolved to treat with such on the most *liberal terms.*

Any person wishing to become an agent, by sending (post paid) one dollar, will receive by return of mail, a 1 Dollar Engraving, "a GIFT TICKET," a *Prospectus*, a Catalogue, and all other necessary information.

On the final completion of the sale, the Gifts will be placed in the hands of a Committee of the Purchasers to be distributed, due notice of which will be given throughout the United States and the Canadas.

LIST OF GIFTS.

100 Marble busts of Washington, at	$100	$10,000
100 " " Clay	100	10,000
100 " " Webster	100	10,000
100 " " Calhoun	100	10,000
50 elegant Oil Paintings, in splendid gilt frames, size, 3x4 feet each	100	5,000
100 elegant Oil Paintings, 2x3 feet each	50	5,000
500 steel plate Engravings, brilliantly colored in oil, rich gilt frames, 24x30 in. each,	10	5,000
10,000 elegant steel plate engravings, colored in oil, of the Washington Monument, 20x26 inches each	4	40,000
237,000 steel plate engravings, from 100 different plates now in possession of and owned by the Artists' Union, of the market value of from 50 cents to $1 each		41,000
1 first-class Dwelling, in Thirty First street, New York City		12,000
22 Building Lots in One Hundred and One Hundred and First streets New York City, each 25x100 feet deep, at	1,000	22,000
100 Villa Sites, containing each 10,000 square feet, in the suburbs of New York City, and commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson river and Long Island Sound, at	500	50,000
20 perpetual loans of cash, without interest or security, of $250 each,		5,000
50 " " " " " 100 each,		5,000
100 " " " " " 50 each,		5,000
250 " " " " " 20 each,		5,000
2,000 " " " " " 5 each,		10,000

Reference in regard to the Real Estate, F. J. VISSCHER & Co., Real Estate Brokers, New York. Orders, (post paid,) with money inclosed, to be addressed,

J. W. HOLBROOKE,
Secretary, 505 Broadway, New York.

☞The Engravings in the Catalogue are now ready for delivery. Nov. 6—6m

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Jurors for January Court.

GRAND JURY.

Menallen—John Burkholder, William Yeatts, Jacob Group.
Hamiltonban—James H. Marshall, Joseph Kittinger.
Butler—Geo. B. Hewitt, Francis W. Knouse.
Borough—Geo. E. Bringman, Wm. Culp.
Berwick—Daniel S. Barnitz, William Gitt.
Oxford—Elias Slagle.
Franklin—Victor K. M'Ilheny, Jacob Kechler.
Liberty—Lewis Wortz.
Latimore—Michael Shriver.
Reading—Jas. Gettys, John L. Taughinbaugh.
Freedom—Ross White.
Hamilton—Daniel Ehrhart, Samuel Miller.
Cumberland—David Heagy, Geo. Bushman.
Straban—Samuel Thomas.

GENERAL JURY.

Menallen—Moses Smith, Jonas Routzahn.
Hamilton—David Bollinger.
Oxford—John Mouse.
Union—Samuel P. Young, David Sell, Benjamin Forrey.
Mountpleasant—Anthony Smith, Jas. Peist, Solomon Toot, David Clapsaddle.
Hamiltonban—Robt. Blythe, Jos. Culbertson.
Straban—Francis Monfort, Samuel W. Hoffman, Jeremiah Shriver.
Borough—Franklin B. Picking, George H. Swope, John Weigle, Henry Meals, Peter Johns.
Mountjoy—Jesse Clapsaddle, Watson Barr, Henry Benner.
Liberty—Jacob Shover.
Tyrone—Solomon Routzahn.
Franklin—Jacob Lower, John Hartman, of J., Moses Raffensperger.
Germany—Daniel Crouse.
Huntington—James Davis, John D. Becker, James Townsend.
Cumberland—Jacob Benner.
Freedom—John McCleary.
Butler—Charles S. Wright.
Dec. 18, 1854.

BONNETS, Ribbons, and Flowers, a large and splendid assortment, the best ever brought to town at SCHICK'S.

IRISH LINENS, Muslins, Tickings, Flannels, Linen Table Cloths, Toweling, and Drillings—a large variety—for sale at
[illegible] SCHICK'S.

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forts. Although the vote of the people would seem to indicate their aversion to the particular measure of reform proposed, it is not to be inferred, for that reason, they are averse to all attempts at reformation.—Such an inference, I am confident, would not be a true reflection of their sentiments. So far from this, they acknowledge the existence of the evil and the necessity of proper remedies. Our present license laws, to this end, might, in my opinion, be usefully revised—the object of such revision being to lessen the vice of intemperance. That those laws need such revision, is conceded. So far as relates to the city of Philadelphia, they are peculiarly prejudicial to public morals, and seem to have been constructed to promote the convenience of drinking, far more than to restrain its evil consequences. The subject is worthy of your early deliberate consideration.

The report of the Superintendent will exhibit to you in detail, the operations of the Common School system for the year just closed; and I respectfully recommend the suggestions of that officer to your careful consideration.

The general law of 1849, with amendments and modifications, was re-modeled by the last Legislature. The most material parts of the old law, which were omitted in the new, were the sub-district, the endowment, and sectarian features. The former was rejected because of the unnecessary multiplication of offices which it authorized, and the conflict which perpetually arose between the committees and directors; and the latter, because in manifest hostility to the true intent of the common school system. These provisions, which seemed to contemplate a separate school establishment under sectarian patronage, although controlled by the common school directors, were originally engrafted upon the acts of 1836 and 1838, and were again re-enacted in 1849. They were very properly stricken from the system by the law of last session. Should efforts be made in the future, at similar innovations, come whence they may, it is hoped they may be promptly rejected.—The system, to be effectual, must be simple and uniform in its operations. Special legislation, inconsistent with the general law, applicable to particular localities or districts, to answer temporary or partial ends, always has, and always will embarrass the administration of the general system, and should for this reason be carefully avoided. The integrity of its forms, not less than the means to sustain its operations, should be constantly maintained, and sacredly cherished by the government.

A new feature in the system, adopted in the law of last session, creating the office of County Superintendent, has not, as yet, been fully tested; and there evidently exists some diversity of opinion as to the wisdom of the provision. It is already very obvious, at least, that its beneficial workings must depend mainly upon the character of the agents selected to carry it into operation. Competent and faithful Superintendents may produce the happiest results; whilst the agency of the ignorant or inefficient will be attended by the reverse consequences. In order to give this new feature of the law a fair trial, it will be necessary, therefore, for the directors, in the respective counties, to select Superintendents with sole reference to their adaptation to the duties of the station.

Of the many obstacles in the way of complete success of our Common School system, the one most prominent, and most difficult to remove is the want of competent teachers. In some communities, I regret to say, the system has fallen into comparative inefficiency, because good teachers cannot be found; and in others the most vexatious consequences have arisen from the employment of the illiterate and incompetent.—Nothing could exercise a more prejudicial influence; indeed, between a very bad teacher and none at all, the latter alternative might, in many instances, be preferred. This deficiency is clearly manifest, and hard to obviate. Some of the best minds of the State have been occupied and perplexed with it; and until recently no general and practicable plan for its removal has been devised.

The plan of granting permanent professional certificates, by officers skilled in the art of teaching, and eminent in literary and scientific acquirements, to teachers who satisfactorily pass a thorough examination in the several branches of study which the act of May, 1854, requires to be taught in every district, and also in the art of teaching—is already obviously effecting decided improvement in this regard, and it is believed will do much towards placing the profession upon a high and firm basis. Normal schools, it is urged, could, in addition, to some extent, supply the deficiency, but the expenses of such an institution would be heavy.

The source of this difficulty, it is clear, can be traced, in a great measure, to the want of a proper appreciation in the public mind, of the position and business of a teacher. The profession, for this reason, in addition to the absence of fair compensation, has not been attractive. Indeed, it has scarcely been regarded as a profession at all, but rather as a preliminary step to some other pursuit. Well directed efforts have recently been made to change the general sentiment on this point, and I rejoice in the belief that these have not been in vain; and that the day is not far distant, when the profession of teacher will be equal to the aspirations of the most ambitious of our people; when its distinctions, dignities and pecuniary rewards, will command the time and attention of the most gifted. I can see no reason why this state of feeling should not prevail; why the profession of teacher should not rank in honor and profit with the other learned professions; why the science of developing the human intellect—of giving scope and force to mind—of elevating the moral faculties of our race—of controlling the passions and tempering the desires, should not be esteemed as highly as those professions and callings whose ornaments have received all their capacity and polish at the hands of the comparatively humble and illy rewarded teacher.

I earnestly recommend the Common School system to your guardian care, as the most sacred of all our institutions. The offspring of a constitutional injunction on the Legislature—the extension and perpetuity of its usefulness, is the plain duty of all. Resting at the very foundation of the government, its practical workings should be a true reflection of our republican system, and its blessed opportunities made available to all, regardless of rank, or condition, or [illegible]. It should aid the poor, advance the [illegible], and make the ignorant wise.

I confidently anticipate for it, a day of greater perfection and wider influence. No better object can engage the attention of government, or constitute its means, than the education of the people in the most comprehensive sense of the term; embracing the use of letters, the cultivation of the moral faculties, and the diffusion of christian truth. In this we have the surest guarantee for the perpetuity of our republican government, and for the enjoyment of civil liberty and religious freedom. Such an education may be safely claimed as the most potent means of preventing crime—of increasing individual happiness and national dignity—of promoting christianity and civilization—of extirpating moral and political evils—of elevating, dignifying and adorning our social condition.

Our various charitable and reformatory institutions—so creditable to the State, and which, in their practical operations, have done so much for the relief of suffering humanity—will claim the continued care and bounty of the Commonwealth.

The State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg, under the present efficient control and management, meets the just anticipations of its wise and benevolent advocates. Its humane and benignant agency in ameliorating the condition of the unfortunate class for whose relief it was designed, can be judged by no ordinary standard. The benefits of such an institution rise above all mere pecuniary estimates. Its purposes address themselves to the best and noblest feelings of our nature, and can only be rated at the price of human hope and human reason.

A somewhat dissimilar, though not less meritorious institution, has recently been established in Philadelphia, for the mental training of the Idiotic and the Imbecile.—The astonishing results it has already achieved in developing and invigorating the weak and clouded intellect, should secure for it public confidence and patronage. It commends itself to the bounty and care of the State.

The institutions for the education of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, will also need, as they justly merit, the usual annuity from the State. They are in a flourishing condition, and continue to bestow numberless blessings upon the unfortunate beings committed to their charge.

As a scheme for correcting and reclaiming wayward and offending youth, the House of Refuge stands pre-eminent; and is every where gaining public confidence. Its general influence upon this class of erring creatures, is far more effectual and humanizing than that of the ordinary modes of punishment. It takes charge of those whose offences are often the result of circumstances rather than criminal intent; who fall by the influence of bad example, of wicked association, of idle habits or animal necessities; or who sin because of the utter want of moral and mental perception; who do wrong rather than right, because they have not the power to distinguish between them. For such unfortunate beings, the House of Refuge possesses the advantages of restraint and correction—with moral and intellectual training, as well as of instruction in the usual pursuits of life, without the disgrace and chilling influence of prison confinement. The results, therefore, often are, that its inmates go back to society, cured of all moral defection, and competent to fill the place of correct and useful members of the community.

During the past summer, the magnificent structure erected under the superintendence of certain benevolent gentlemen of Philadelphia, as a new House of Refuge, was completed and thrown open for public inspection. The capacity, order and arrangements, in every particular, of this admirable building, are fully equal to the design of its founders. It is an honor to them and an ornament to the beautiful city in which it is situated; and its good effects in future, under the same systematic and wise discipline which so eminently distinguished its past management, will not be readily overrated.

The Western House of Refuge, situate on the Ohio river, a short distance below Pittsburg, I am gratified to say, is also completed and ready for inmates. Though less imposing, as to size and capacity, than its stately compeer of the east, it possesses all the order, economy and space, and perfect adaptation to the purposes designed, that characterize the more costly structure at Philadelphia; and it is also believed to be quite adequate, as to size, to present wants, while it is built with express reference to future additions, should they become necessary.

Neither of these buildings have, I presume, been erected without involving their projectors in pecuniary liability, and perhaps loss. The entire State has a deep interest in such truly meritorious institutions; and whatever relief can be given to them by the Legislature, consistently with the condition of the Treasury or our public engagements, should be cheerfully extended.

The interests of Agriculture are ardently commended to your care. Extensive and energetic efforts have been recently made to disseminate correct information concerning this great pursuit, and in this way to confer upon the farmer the advantages of a scientific as well as a greatly refined, practical understanding of the noble pursuit in which he is engaged.

The utility of a College, devoted to the science of Agriculture, with a model farm attached—wherein the principles of a scientific cultivation would be joined to the usual academical studies—has been strongly pressed upon my attention. It is believed that such an institution can be successfully organized, under the auspices of the State and county Agricultural societies.

The practice adopted and maintained by the last General Assembly, in reference to omnibus bills and special legislation, is an improvement of such value as to commend itself as a settled rule; and I confidently trust this salutary precedent may not be disregarded.

Obscurity, confusion, and inaccuracy in the construction of our laws, inroads upon private rights, and unguarded corporate privileges, litigation and confusion in the interpretation and administration of our statutes, have been the fruits of a loose and unguarded system of legislation. The evil has been one of the greatest magnitude, and the remedy should be cherished with unyielding tenacity. Special legislation has so little to recommend or sustain it in principle, it is surprising it has been so long endured. Although much was done by the two preceding Legislatures by general laws, to obviate any supposed necessity for special acts, there still is much to be performed in avoiding a return to this unsafe practice.—It is believed that general laws can be so framed as to avoid in most cases the necessity for special acts, and the proposition is most earnestly commended to your favorable consideration.

The omnibus system—a pernicious mode of legislation, by which the most opposite measures, good and bad, are thrown together in one bill and under one title—was, I rejoice to say, entirely broken down and discarded by the last General Assembly. The volume of laws for 1854 contains no acts of this character. Each law embraces but a single subject, and that indicated by its proper title.

The 55th section of the act providing for expenses of government for 1853, authorized and required the Governor to sell the State arsenal at Philadelphia, and apply the proceeds of such sale towards the purchase of another site, and the erection of a new building; and restricting the expenditure to the sum received for the old property.—The building and lot were readily sold for $30,000. The selection of a new location, and the erection of another building, presented a far more difficult task. I readily discovered that the sum thus appropriated was entirely inadequate to accomplish the end in view. The price of a similar location would leave but a meagre sum with which to erect the building. Under all the circumstances, I have not felt authorized to attempt to carry out the law, and would respectfully suggest the propriety of increasing the appropriation for this purpose.

The report of the present able and energetic Adjutant General will inform you of the condition of the military affairs of the State. This department of public affairs, I regret to say, has been in a confused and declining condition for several years.

The public Librarian has called my attention to the fact, that the law reports of twenty-two other States have been regularly received by this, and that no provision has ever been made, on our part, to reciprocate this courtesy and generosity. I respectfully suggest the propriety of authorizing some officers of the government to procure the necessary copies of the Pennsylvania reports, to supply those States who have so generously added to our library.

The registration act, I respectfully suggest, has essentially failed to accomplish the end designed, and should be repealed or amended. A record so incomplete and imperfect can do no good, but may really do harm. It has already cost the State about $25,000, to which there must be annual additions. The object is a desirable one, but I am confident it can never be attained by the mode contemplated in this law. It is a subject of constant complaint by registers and physicians, and only such registration is made as is compulsory, in order to legalize letters of administration.

By the 67th section of the appropriation law of last session, the Secretary of the Commonwealth was authorized to continue the publication of the Archives to the year 1790. Under this authority, the selection of documents from 1783 to 1790 has been made, and the tenth volume, containing this matter, will be ready for distribution before the close of the session. Two additional volumes will complete the work as originally designed.

The councils of Philadelphia, by an ordinance passed in Oct., 1852, dedicated the necessary ground in Independence Square, to the erection of a monument commemorative of the Declaration of Independence; and tendered the possession of the premises to the representatives of nine or more of the original States. Since that time, the States of New York, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Georgia and Pennsylvania, have signified their willingness to accept the proposition on the terms indicated by the councils, and to participate in the patriotic work. Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and the two Carolinas have taken no action on the subject. I cannot refrain from again expressing my unabated solicitude for the success of this movement. If American history furnishes a single event worthy of commemoration by a monument, the Declaration of Independence is that event. In moral grandeur it is without parallel, and stands above all others for the mighty influence which it has exerted upon the political, religious and social condition of mankind. It has been justly said, it ushered in a new member into the family of nations and electrified all Europe. It opened new revelations of liberty, and changed the relations of people and government, by teaching the one how to resist and conquer oppression, and the other the absolute necessity to its own continuance of recognizing and respecting the rights of humanity. From that time forth, a new, vital and quickening spirit has pervaded the world. Thrones have been shaken, empires have been overturned, society has been convulsed, blood and carnage have desolated the earth; but still the intelligence and souls of the people of all Christendom have been so vivified, elated, and expanded, to a comprehension of their rights, as will never be obliterated and forgotten; but will advance, enlarge and increase, until that moral and social preparation for the appreciation and enjoyment of liberty shall be effected, which, in the divine economy, is so indispensable to the permanence of free institutions.

As the third generation of that posterity, for whom the men of the revolution chiefly labored and suffered, and died, it is peculiarly fitting that we should erect such representations of their great and controlling acts as shall speak to our own hearts, to our children's hearts, and shall testify to God and the world that we appreciate and reverence, and would cultivate and disseminate the mighty truths and principles which brought our nation into existence, which constitute its very life, and of which it seems designated by Providence to be—the special defender and protector.

I believe we should have a monument to perpetuate the remembrance of the great event, from which such manifold and inestimable blessings have sprung; some imperishable memorial of our gratitude to the authors of the Declaration of Independence; to the heroes who participated in the mighty struggle; an enduring witness of the great things done amongst us and for us; an embodiment of the origin and principles of our government; some distinguishing mark of the place of the nation's birth; a consecrated temple of liberty, about which unborn generations of Americans may meet and renew their assurances of fidelity to the principles of the Declaration and to their natural offspring—the Constitution and the Union. I am for this work most earnestly, and I trust that Pennsylvania will not permit it to fail; but that it may be pressed upon the attention of the original thirteen States, until each and all shall evince a willingness and determination to participate in the erection of this glorious structure.—To this end I respectfully suggest to the General Assembly, the propriety of again calling the attention of the original States to the subject, by resolution or otherwise.

In closing my last communication to the General Assembly, and terminating my official relations with the people of my native Commonwealth, I may be indulged in a brief and general reference to her present proud position as a member of the great family of States, and to the patriotism, integrity, and general prosperity of her citizens. The advantageous geographical position of Pennsylvania, with a fine harbor open to the Atlantic, and another connecting her centrally with the magnificent chain of western Lake navigation—her long branching rivers, spreading their arms and arteries through every portion of her territory—all added to her fertile soil and exhaustless deposits of valuable minerals—present a combination of the natural elements of greatness, scarcely equalled in our own or any other quarter of the globe.—These have made her an attractive field for the science, industry and enterprise of man; and all her natural advantages have been cherished and cultivated, until she has reached a condition of varied wealth and positive prosperity. Her system of internal improvements will safely compare with those of any sister State, whether in regard to completeness in construction, or the extent of country which they traverse. Nor have the highest hopes of humanity been disregarded by our statesmen, and the people at large; as the liberal provision for common schools, academies and colleges, and our numerous crowded churches attest: while, at the same time, the various Asylums for the insane, and for the unfortunate of all classes and conditions, and Houses of Refuge, for the reformation of the wayward and erring, silently, yet surely bear witness that the cause of benevolence has always found effective advocates within her borders.

In physical improvement and population her progress has been steady and rapid. In the days of Gov. Snyder the erection of a bridge over the Susquehanna river, and the construction of a turnpike road was the subject of Executive exultation, and a matter of congratulation among the people. Now her whole surface is checkered over with railroads, canals, and other highways. Then the whole revenues of the State amounted to but $450,000. Now they exceed five millions. Of the four large States her per centage of increase in population, since 1840, is the greatest; and she has besides excelled the best of her sisters in the production of wheat, iron and coal.—Her population numbers not less than two and a half millions; nearly as large as all the States at the time of the Revolution. The present value of her real and personal estates exceeds $850,000,000. Her annual production of coal is worth in the market over twenty millions. Her great interests of agriculture, manufactures and commerce are rapidly extending.—She has, in addition, a history, of which we may well be proud. Within her limits is found the birth-place of Independence—that sacred spot where was first declared those great truths which lie at the foundation of American nationality. In the maintenance of those truths, she bore a glorious part. Her contribution of men to the field, and money to the treasury—of talent and wisdom to the Congress of the Colonies—were not surpassed by those of any other State. It was her sons who crossed the Delaware in the dead of winter, under the lead of Washington, and for a time turned the tide of war. Again, in the struggle of 1812, for the rights of American citizenship, and in that of 1846, for American honor and progress, she contributed with a profuse generosity. The contest among her sons was not as to who should have the right to stay at home, but who should have the privilege of going into the field. Bearing this honorable part in matters of foreign war—she has had a no less enviable participation in allaying domestic strifes. Whenever the exigency seemed to require it, she has stood firmly by the Constitution and the Union, and ever contended for the rights of all sections of the country, and all classes and denominations of the people. Such is our State. To live and die within her limits, and to have borne even a very humble part in her civil service and in her history, I shall ever esteem as a proud privilege—one that, as it draws nearer to its close, swells my heart with gratitude to her people, at the recollection of the numerous proofs of confidence I have experienced at their hands.

The fullness of my exultation in the character and happy condition of our beloved Commonwealth, and of the gratitude I have expressed, leaves no room in my bosom for even a lingering regret at a decision of my fellow citizens, which is soon to relieve me from the cares and labors of a public life. Its transient excitements have already been forgotten, and the alienations, if any, forgiven. I shall resume my place in the ranks of the people, with a calm consciousness of having always sought to advance their best interests to the extent of my ability; and of never having yielded my convictions of right, either in subserviency to any selfish purpose, or any narrow and unworthy prejudice.

Having adverted to various subjects of congratulation, in regard to the public affairs of my own State, I may be indulged in a brief reference, also, to the happy aspect of our common country, and the elevation it has reached among the nations of the earth, in the light of liberty, and through the workings of its benign institutions. Who among us, and throughout this broad land, does not experience at this moment, in his own condition, and the condition of those who surround him, the influence and benefit of our happy Union, and the well considered compact by which it is sustained. A basis of calculation, exhibited by past experience, will give our country a population of thirty millions in less than ten years from the present time—of eighty millions in thirty years to come—and of one hundred millions at the close of the present century! But mere numbers are of no moment, compared with moral elements, in a nation's greatness. The vital strength and stability of the United States, as a people, consists in the substantial interest which each individual has in the permanency of those glorious institutions, which were baptized in the blood of our revolutionary struggle, and handed down to us as the sacred legacy of our fathers. Peril, or destroy these, and we peril or destroy the share of sovereignty and equality which they were designed to secure, alike to the richest and poorest, to the highest and humblest in the land. The experience of more than three-fourths of a century proves, I am persuaded, that the American people, in the main, truly appreciate the beneficent structure and beautiful operation of our republican system. We have been assailed by an insidious and open hostility from abroad, and have, at times before the present, been encountered by both the concealed and palpable spirit of faction at home; yet the Constitution still stands as [illegible] firmly riveted in the affections of the [illegible] masses of American freemen, as at any former period of our history.

The more fruitful sources of our national prosperity undoubtedly consist in the freedom, industry, and intelligence of our people; and in the rich natural resources of our country, united to an advantageous commercial intercourse with a warring world. But there is one element which we should cherish as more potent than all these: it is the protection and encouragement afforded by the union of the States, under an adequate and stable government. To this and the virtue of our citizens, under the smiles of Heaven, we are more indebted as a people, than to any other circumstance or relation. No one who has studied our history, and marked the spirit in which our Union was formed, can avoid the conviction that our government, so far as concerns the stability of this confederacy, must be one of opinion rather than force. Born in compromise and conciliation, it must be cherished in the same spirit; it must present itself to every member of this republic in the welcome guise of friendship and protection—not in overbearing pride, or as wielding the strong arm of power.

We have before us the plain written compact of our fathers, to which they reflectingly consented and subscribed, and so bound us who have succeeded them. Its blessings and its benefits have been felt throughout long years of unexampled prosperity. If we would change any of its provisions, let us, with at least common honesty and manliness, pursue the mode of amendment which is pointed out with admirable precision, in the noble instrument itself. But until this is done, those among us, who, from whatever motive, or under whatever pretext, either openly repudiate any of its plain provisions, or, covertly retreating under the cloak of a secret organization, seek to violate its spirit, or avoid compliance with its clear behests, dishonor the faith of their fathers, and deny their own palpable and solemn obligations. Entertaining these views, how can any American patriot regard, with the least degree of complacency, the continued and embittered excitement of one section of the country against the domestic institutions of another; or the more recent organization of secret societies throughout the Union, based upon doctrines of exclusion and proscription, utterly at war with our National and State Constitutions, and obnoxious to the liberal spirit of American republicanism?—What admirer of the venerated father of his country, but must now feel, with resistless force, his solemn warnings against secret societies for political ends, as placing a powerful engine in the hands of the selfish and designing, and enabling them not only to acquire power unworthily, but also to sap and destroy the most sacred principles of our government?

In these reflections upon certain political organizations, if I rightly comprehend my own motives, I am actuated by no mere partisan hostility or resentment. Were I to say less at the present moment, I should stifle my clearest convictions of right, and shrink from a duty I owe to the people of Pennsylvania, who have so generously sustained me in various public relations in the past. Nay, more: I should, by silence in this regard, fail properly to reflect that constancy and unswerving faith which our noble Commonwealth has ever evinced toward the principles of our national compact, in reference to the freedom of conscience and universal religious toleration; and also to the wise doctrines of popular and State sovereignty, and the inherent right of self-government.

During the brief period which remains of my official term, I shall readily and cheerfully co-operate with the General Assembly in all proper measures, to advance the public weal; and I earnestly invoke upon our labors, and the labors of those who may follow us in our public vocations, the kindly care and keeping of that Great and Beneficent Being, who holds the destinies of nations as well as of individuals, as it were, in the hollow of his hand, and without whose continued smile there can be neither national or individual prosperity.

WM. BIGLER.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, January 3, 1855.

Explosion of a Steam Boiler and Loss of Life.—The carpenter's shop of James Stephens, in 21st street, New York, took fire on Monday, and a steam boiler exploded soon after, tearing the building to atoms. The explosion occurred in consequence of the steam-escape not being adjusted when the fire broke out. Jas. Dunn, the engineer, the only person in the building, was crushed beneath the fallen timbers, and died in a few hours. The Herald says:

The workshops were contained in a three-story brick building, extending to the rear part of the lot, and within some twenty-five feet of the rear portion of the Church of the Holy Communion, (Dr. Muhlenberg's) corner of 20th street and 6th avenue; also the pastor's house and Rodgers', on 20th street. The concussion of the explosion, together with the fragments of brick and iron thrown therefrom, shattered the windows and raised the coping of the roof of Dr. Muhlenberg's house, which is situated on a line with the workshop.

As might be surmised, the explosion caused the greatest consternation among the residents of the houses in the vicinity.—Bricks and pieces of timber were hurled with great force into the bedrooms in the rear of Mrs. Rodgers' house. Fortunately the servants, who slept in that part of the dwelling, were up and attending to their business, or else they would have suffered the most serious injuries, as they found on returning to their rooms large pieces of stone and bricks on the beds they had just vacated.—A heavy piece of stone was discovered in a cradle, from which a child had been taken a few moments before. What remained of the building after the explosion, took fire, and as the materials were inflammable it burned with great fury. The adjoining house in Twenty-first st., occupied by Mr. Cowdrey, was much injured by the explosion and the rear portion damaged by the fire.

Bursting of a Mountain.—The Fort Smith Herald, of the 16th ult., says that a mountain about five miles from Waldren has exploded three times during the last week. The explosions were very loud and terrific, causing the earth around to quake, throwing up stones and earth, and filling the atmosphere with clouds of dust and smoke. The report of one of the explosions was heard in the vicinity of that town a few mornings since, a distance of forty-five or fifty miles. The earth on the mountain has sunk to a considerable depth.—The people in the vicinity are very much alarmed.

☞The mammoth lump of gold quartz, recently found in Calaveras county, California, has been received at New Orleans. The Picayune says it weighs 160½ pounds avoirdupois, 15 only of which is quartz and the rest the virgin gold; and its value is estimated at $38,916. It was brought to New Orleans by a gentleman who, having given the five men who found it the round sum of $40,000 for it, intends taking it to Paris next year, to be exhibited at the great exposition to be held there. It having been viewed with no little curiosity by a great number of persons at the St. Louis Hotel, has been placed by its proprietor for safe keeping in the Bank of Louisiana.

☞The vestry of Trinity Church, New York, has voted to Mrs. Wainwright, widow of the late Provisional Bishop, a pension of $2,000 a year.

From the National Intelligencer, Jan. 9.

The Old Soldiers' Convention.

The National Convention of the Soldiers of the War of 1812 and previous wars, assembled in the First Presbyterian Church yesterday, and was very fully attended.—There were probably more than one thousand present. Never were so many hoary heads seen in one assembly, and never did we witness an assemblage more respectable and dignified in appearance and character. The Convention was opened by a very impressive prayer from the Rev. Mr. Sunderland; after which the Hon. Joel B. Sutherland, of Pennsylvania, was chosen President, and Vice Presidents were appointed from the several States represented.

We observed in the Convention Generals Cass, Houston and Shields, and were glad to see also present the veteran and distinguished Col. Aspinwall, of the Northern army of 1812—'15, who has been abroad almost ever since in the civil service of the country.

The Convention was then escorted in procession by Col. Hickey's regiment of light troops through Pennsylvania avenue to the President's Mansion, the whole making a very imposing appearance. Assembled in the East Room, the President of the Convention presented them in a body to the Chief Magistrate, and delivered an eloquent and patriotic address. The President of the United States welcomed them in a most cordial manner by a felicitous speech, in which he referred to the impression made upon his youthful mind by the heroic exploits of the defenders of the Republic.—He was happy to see even the fragment of the citizen soldiers upon whose patriotism and devotion to the great interests of the country reliance could always be placed.—A young Indian Chief also addressed the Convention, expressing in behalf of a veteran Chief and his companions then present, who participated in the struggle of 1812, the gratification they felt in seeing their Great Father, the President. Hearty cheers were then given for the President, for Gen. Scott, (who was present,) and for Gen. Cass, also present.

The Convention returned, and after dinner held an evening session, at which resolutions were reported by General Leslie Combs, from the Business Committee, expressive of the objects of the Convention. These resolutions were unanimously adopted, and various animated addresses made. The proceedings were then closed by a thrilling valedictory speech from the President of the Convention.

It was a rare sight to see an assemblage of more than a thousand persons whose heads bore the evidences of more than sixty winters. Altogether, the scene in the church at night was one to awaken solemn and sad reflections. In ten years from this day more than two-thirds of that Convention will have disappeared from the busy haunts of men.

☞The Old Soldiers' Convention re-assembled on Tuesday, and a number of speeches were made. A committee was ordered, consisting of a member from each State and Territory represented, to remain in Washington and attend to the interests of the old soldiers during the present session.

A communication from the U. S. Senate was read, inviting the members of the Convention to seats upon the floor of that body, without the bar. A vote of thanks was returned therefor.

A flag from the ladies of Albany to the old soldiers was presented, and an eloquent speech made by Col. Taylor, of New York.

On Wednesday, the members of the Convention went on a visit to Mount Vernon.

The Convention was one of great enthusiasm. When it adjourned the members all joined hands, and solemnly renewed their pledges, in weal or in woe, ever to support the Constitution of the United States.

Dangerous Assailant.—Mr. Wm. Walters, one of the most respected citizens of East Marlboro', Chester county, has been obliged to have his son arrested and placed in the jail of the county for security, until he can transport him to the State Lunatic Asylum at Harrisburg. It appears that whenever the son can obtain liquor he becomes intoxicated, when his insanity manifests itself in language and deeds of violence. On Wednesday last the son came to West Chester, where he obtained liquor, and as usual, became violent and unmanageable. In this condition he returned to his father's house in the evening, threatened to kill his parents, and to burn the buildings. Being lusty and strong, they were obliged to call in the neighbors, who fortunately arrived in time to prevent any mischief. In his fury, the inebriated man seized a sword with which he had prepared himself, threatened his mother, and attempted to cleave the head of his father. The father fortunately evaded the blow. We understand that the young man is comparatively tractable when sober; but being unable to keep the demonizing potion from his lips, the father is obliged, for the security of life and property, to place him in the State Lunatic Asylum. So excitable is the young man that a single glass of liquor upsets his equanimity and renders his passions uncontrollable. To supply insane persons with liquor is made a crime, and surely it ought to be condignly punished.

Singular Attack.—A young man named Minshall, while passing along the road near Corner Ketch, in this county, some ten days since, observed a flock of Divers or Loons, in a field in that neighborhood. He approached near enough to throw a stone at one of the birds, which wounded it so that he was able to secure it. After obtaining possession of the bird, it uttered a plaintive cry which brought all its comrades around its captor. They attacked the young man with great fury, picking him in the face and other parts of the body with their sharp bills, to such a degree as nearly to overpower him. He called lustily for help, and after assistance had arrived, the birds were driven off. The circumstance is a remarkable one, as the Loon is known to be a shy bird, and when flying generally rises to a great height from the water.—*Del. Co. Rep.*

An Item.—Hard Times produces one good thing—they check gossiping. Mrs. Clacker has only "had company" once since the cold weather set in. The consequence is, that the neighbor's characters stand higher than they have done for five years.

Five New Western States.

We see it stated, that Col. Benton, in a recent lecture, shows that the country between Missouri and California, in the latitude, or nearly the latitude of Maryland, is well adapted to settlement and cultivation, and capable of forming five great States.—Kansas he would divide into two States—Eastern and Western Kansas. These two States will each have a territory of fifty thousand square miles, and according to Mr. Benton, they will probably be ready for admission into the Union within the next two years. For the third State, Mr. Benton takes a section of the Rocky Mountains from the 37th degree of north latitude to the 41st, making an area of sixty thousand square miles. For the fourth State he takes the valley of the Upper Colorado.—This region forms a part of the Territory of Utah, and the process of settling it with white inhabitants is already begun. The fifth State comprises the remainder of Utah.

A Man Devoured by Hogs.—The Binghampton (N. Y.) Republican, of the 29th ult., gives an account of a shocking accident which occurred in Orange township, in Schuyler county, and which resulted in the death of Charles Spowl. He went out of his house for the purpose of cutting fuel in the yard in apparently his usual health, which was generally good. In less than a half an hour his daughter, on going to the door, espied him lying on his back in the yard, dead! and three hogs devouring him around the head and face; they mutilated him horribly, having devoured his nose and ears, all the muscles of his face, and almost all the scalp off the top of his head. The jawbones were entirely denuded, and also the windpipe, all the large and deep seated vessels on both sides of the neck being torn and devoured by the ferocious animals. He could not have been in this situation but a few moments, as the blood was still flowing warm from the torn arteries and veins when found. The cause of his death is unknown. He leaves an interesting family and a large circle of relatives to mourn his untimely loss.

Fatal Accident.—On Wednesday week, Mr. James Donnelly, of Lancaster, whilst driving in a buggy on the turnpike above the Borough of Mount Joy, near where the road crosses the turnpike, saw the morning Express train coming down at a rapid rate, & commenced driving faster, when he was cautioned by a young man by the name of Geyer, who was breaking stone on the turnpike, not to attempt to cross the railroad before the train passed. Mr. D. replied that he had a fast pacer and could easily do it, and would do it. The result was, himself and horse met the same fate—instant death.

A Child Killed by a Rat.—A most singular and fatal occurrence took place at the house of Mr. B. M. Morris, at Richmond, Va., about two weeks since. We learn from the Post that about six months ago, a negro woman, in the employment of Mr. Morris, heard her child cry, in the room next to her, and went in to see what occasioned it. She saw as she entered the room a large rat running off from the child, who was lying on the floor, and upon approaching the infant, she found a bite upon its cheek, which bled profusely. The mother thought nothing of the accident, and about two weeks since was again called. Upon getting in, she saw a large rat leap from the bed, and taking up the infant, which was about seven months old, she found that it had been severely bitten on the mole of the head.—No attention was paid to the matter, in consequence of the trifling character of the wound, and a few hours afterwards the child died. Dr. Wilson, who had the case under consideration, gives it as his opinion that the bite caused death.

☞On the 2d of November Bombay was visited by a violent hurricane, which, in less than three hours' time, occasioned the destruction of half a million's worth of property and the sacrifice of three or four hundred human lives. The hurricane was one of those well-defined whirling storms known by the name of cyclones. It seems to have originated 500 or 600 miles to the southward of us, and to have proceeded about 100 northerly. Its diameter was from 120 to 170 miles, and its centre, which travelled at the rate of from twelve to fifteen miles per hour, passed ten miles westward of us. A few days afterward the marine police reported the total loss of five square-rigged vessels, of seven large and small ships of the Indian navy, and of 142 lesser vessels, mostly native, of various designations—They calculated the loss of native craft alone, all of which might have found refuge at a couple of hours' notice in the numberless creeks and places of shelter that surround the harbor, at a quarter million sterling, the loss of shipping altogether on shore at £400,000, and of property at a million sterling.

A Legislature on a Mud Bank.—Some of the members of the North Carolina Legislature have been on a visit, during the recess, to Wilmington, and on Tuesday several started on an excursion to view the ocean, expecting to return in time for a grand ball given in their honor on that evening. The steamer, however, was headed by a fog, and found convenient anchoring ground in the sand, so that while the Legislature and the goodly company on board, with *all the music*, were high and dry on a mud bank, the cotillion party in Wilmington was progressing slowly and dancing was performed under difficulties.

A Hog War at the West.—The western part of Jersey county, in Illinois, at the latest accounts, was in a state of civil warfare, occasioned by the residents of the prairie driving their swine into the woods to feed upon the nuts and acorns, which are there in great abundance, against the wishes of the residents in that section. The parties are designated by each other with the significent sobriquets of "swamp dogs" and "prairie wolves."

The Supreme Court of Texas.—In the case of George and Nancy Jones, convicted of murder in the second degree, and then upon a second trial, of murder in the first degree, the Supreme Court of Texas held that the conviction of murder in the second degree was an acquittal of the higher degree, and that the subsequent conviction of murder in the first degree was erroneous.—They also laid down the rule that in all criminal cases hereafter, when it shall appear that ardent spirits were used by the jury, regardless of quantity, the verdict will be set aside.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, January 15, 1855.

☞The Governor's Message occupies a large portion of our paper to-day. It is a document which, no doubt, all will read, who feel an interest in the affairs of the State. It is, upon the whole, rather a respectable and sensible communication, although there are a few things in it, which are somewhat objectionable.

☞We neglected to notice last week the concerts of the "Singing Birds," under the direction of Mr. POTTERFIELD, which came off on New Year's evening and on Tuesday evening. The Court-house was filled to overflowing; and the sweet warbling of the gaily dressed children delighted every one who heard them.

☞The inauguration of Governor POLLOCK will take place to-morrow. There will, no doubt, be an immense crowd there. The Prohibitory State Convention will meet on Wednesday, the day following the Inauguration.

☞On Thursday week, Gov. Pollock had his left hand accidentally scalded, so as probably to disable it for use for some weeks to come. He and his Secretary (Col. Curtin) were expected to arrive at Harrisburg on Friday or Saturday last. The Governor's "head quarters" for the winter will be at Coverly's Hotel.

Attorney General.

Gov. Pollock has tendered the office of Attorney General under his administration to Thomas E. Franklin, Esq., of Lancaster, and the appointment has been accepted.—Mr. Franklin, says the Examiner, is widely known as one of the ablest and soundest Constitutional lawyers in the State—as a politician of experience and sagacity—and as a high-minded, honorable gentleman.

☞Mr. McCLEAN read in his place in the House of Representatives, on Thursday week, a bill to repeal the Act of last session authorizing a State Road from Gettysburg to the Buck Tavern, in Lancaster county, so far as extends to the County of York, and the townships of Union and Conowago, in the county of Adams.

☞Gov. Bigler sent in no less than five veto messages on the 6th, of bills of last session, one of which was the act for the better regulation of the vending of spirituous and malt liquors. He sent in another veto message on Tuesday last, of the bill authorizing Huntingdon borough to subscribe to the capital of the Broad Top Mountain Coal Company.

☞The Railroad disturbances have recommenced at Erie. On Monday last, the Lake Shore Railroad track was torn up by a mob, at Harbor Creek, under the order of the Commissioner of Highways of Erie county, and a bridge torn down over State street. Judge Miles and Sheriff Vincent were pelted with stones and snowballs for interfering to prevent the destruction.

P. S. On Wednesday, in the Supreme Court at Philadelphia, a writ of assistance was granted, and ex-Police Marshal Keyser was ordered to proceed to Erie with such force as he may choose to summon at Philadelphia or at Erie, and enforce the decree of the Court. He left that afternoon.

☞*Another Victim.*—Mrs. Hunter, of Cecil county, Md., was burned so dreadfully on Monday night last, by the breaking of a glass camphen lamp, that she died on Tuesday evening.

☞As an evidence of the wonderful increase of imports, it is stated that in the year 1840, the whole amount of imports into Boston in foreign vessels, was about $600,000; whilst last year the importations in foreign vessels was *Seventeen Millions!*

☞*Another Yankee Notion.*—On Monday last a motion was made in the Legislature of Massachusetts, to amend the Constitution of the State, so as to provide that no person shall have a right to vote who is unable to read and write the English language. This is a "progressive age," indeed.

☞The new Mayor of New York is sweeping pretty clean. He has not only cleared the streets of beggars, but has ordered that the police shall not smoke segars while on duty, and has directed that all the liquor houses of the city must be closed by 1 o'clock in the morning. In a few days he contemplates making a grand demonstration against disorderly houses. Sunday was the most quiet Sabbath known in New York for years—all the drinking saloons being closed at the instance of the Mayor.

☞So long a time has elapsed, since the U. S. Sloop of war Albany has been heard from, that there can be little or no doubt that she has gone down with all on board. Such information has come to hand as to satisfy the Government that this calamity must be added to the dark list of shipwrecks for 1854.

☞The entire Know-Nothing ticket was elected at Covington, Ky., on the 6th, by a large majority.

☞A flock of 179 sheep broke through the ice at Albany on Sunday, and 65 were drowned.

Gettysburg Rail Road.

At the election on Monday last, the following persons were elected Officers of the Company for the ensuing year:

President—Robert McCurdy.

Directors—James Wilson, John Musselman, Abraham Krise, George Trone, Wm. Douglass, Josiah Benner, Frederick Diehl, Thaddeus Stevens, James G. Reed, John L. Tate, Geo. W. McClellan, David McCreary.

Officers of the Senate.

On the 6th inst. the Senate of this State elected their officers. Geo. W. Hamersly, of Lancaster, (whig) was elected Clerk, over Mr. Maguire, 16 to 15. Henry Pettibone, of Luzerne, (dem.) was elected Assistant, over Mr. Zeilin, 16 to 15—Mr. Darsie voting for the former, on account of the latter being a Know-Nothing. For Transcribing Clerks, Nelson Weiser (dem,) and Samuel Stehley (dem.) and John H. Fuller and J. W. Kerr, (whigs) were chosen. For Sergeant-at-Arms—Cyrus P. Miller; assistants—Wm. P. Brady and John Stewart. For Doorkeeper—O. D. Jenkins; assistants—E. A. Lytle, Geo. J. Balton.

Greenleaf's Series of Arithmetics.

Our neighbor KELLER KURTZ, has laid upon our table the series of Arithmetics by Benjamin Greenleaf, A. M., Principal of Bradford (Mass.) Teachers' Seminary, which are as follows:

1. Mental Arithmetic, upon the inductive Plan, designed for Beginners.
2. Introduction to the National Arithmetic, designed for Common Schools.
3. The National Arithmetic, for advanced Scholars in Common Schools and Academies.

These works have been received with great satisfaction; and the National Arithmetic is now very extensively used as a Text-book in many distinguished Seminaries of learning. They have been introduced into the Common Schools already in a large portion of our State, and are working their way into the favor of the public generally.

They are for sale by Mr. KURTZ.

Methodist Missionaries in China.

The Rev. Dr. Durbin says there is no truth in the statement going the rounds of the press, purporting to have been obtained from him, that all the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church will have left in a short time. On the contrary, a reinforcement of one family has just been sent out, and two more are appointed to follow in the spring.

☞Messrs. Wm. F. Johnston, Simon Cameron, Thaddeus Stevens, James Cooper, Daniel M. Smyser, Col. Curtin, David Wilmot, E Joy Morris, and Joseph R. Chandler, are named for U. S. Senator from this State.

☞The Homestead bill was defeated in the House of Representatives of the United States on Wednesday, yeas 72, nays 93.—It was tacked to the land graduation bill, and both fell together. Mr. Dawson, of Pa., will try and get it up again "on its own hook," but we think its passage doubtful at this session. Indeed we do not regret the defeat, for we have never been particularly favorable to the measure. We have a rapid emigration enough from Europe now, without holding out the inducements of free farms to them. We had much rather see the "old soldiers" get these lands.—If they are to be given away, we know no persons more deserving of them, than those individuals who have periled their lives for the defence of the country.

☞The Democratic members of the Senate of the U. States have had a preliminary meeting, and will shortly make a demonstration defining the position of the Democracy upon the subject of secret societies for political purposes. Senator Adams, of Mississippi, is said to be the only democratic Senator, who is disinclined to take ground against these Societies.

☞A telegraphic despatch says that Mr. Harlan (whig) is elected U. S. Senator from Iowa, in place of Hon. A. C. Dodge.

☞*Strange Suicide.*—Jacob S. Brown, the Messenger of the New England Bank, Boston, hung himself on Tuesday morning last, from the window of his house. The rope broke, and he was *killed by the fall.*

Severe Sentence.—On the 19th ult, the Military Commission at Modena, Italy, condemned a man to six years' hard labor for being found in possession of a pistol.

The Russian Minister to the U. States.—It is stated that the new Russian Minister to the United States is still at Rio, and will probably remain there during the continuance of the Eastern war, as his presence as a passenger on a neutral vessel might warrant her capture by the allies, if not his detention as a prisoner of war. The right of the allies, however, to capture either the vessel or the minister is questionable.

☞The elegant Presbyterian Church edifice, on 13th street, New York, of which Dr. Burhard is minister, was destroyed by fire on Monday morning last. The loss is estimated at $25,000; insured for $13,000. A defect in the flues was the cause.

☞Counterfeit gold dollars, well calculated to deceive, are in circulation in Philadelphia, also, new counterfeit bills on the Bank of the Valley of Virginia.

☞It is stated that the French Minister has intimated to the President, that his Government did not desire our mediations in the Eastern war.

Know-Nothing Defeats.

The election for Mayor of Pittsburg took place on Tuesday last, and Mr. Volz, the Citizens' Candidate, was elected by a majority of 473 over Mr. Morgan, (Know-Nothing.) A heavy vote was polled.

Mr. Adams, the citizens' candidate, was also elected Mayor of Allegheny City over the Know-Nothing candidate.

☞The Know-Nothings of New York have split upon the support of individuals for office, and a Know-Nothing Convention of 125 delegates, composed of seceders from the old lodges, was in session at Schenectady on Wednesday last. The object is to counteract the political influence of the Barker wing of the party, which is said to be against Mr. Seward.

From California.

The steamer North Star arrived at New York on Wednesday, with 200 passengers and $1,119,623 in gold dust from California. The news is almost devoid of interest. Matters throughout the State were moving along quietly. The mining prospects were very flattering. The Indian tribes in the interior continued to be troublesome. A terrible gale had occurred at Aspinwall, during which the brigs Alvaro and Flying Cloud were wrecked, and about a dozen lives lost. Several other vessels were considerably injured.

From South America.

The steamer North Star brings late and interesting intelligence from South America. The revolutionists at Bogota had been defeated by the Government forces. Gen. Herrera is dead. Considerable fighting and internal troubles were going on in various parts of South America bordering on the Pacific.

The same vessel also brings intelligence that the revolution in Southern Mexico was still progressing, and the forces sent by President Santa Anna, for the purpose of putting it down, had been defeated in various engagements.

☞The Mormons are a little ahead of us in some things. We notice that in Great Salt Lake City, the sale of intoxicating liquors and beer has been prohibited, and all licenses revoked.

The Fraternity.—We are glad to notice in the list of officers elected in our legislature, several members of the editorial fraternity. Strong, the Speaker, once edited the Harrisburg Intelligencer; Benedict, Clerk of the House, is an old journalist, having for some years conducted the Huntingdon Journal; and Cowan, one of the Transcribers, is Editor of the Warren Mail. In the Senate, Hammersly, the Clerk, formerly edited the Lancaster Tribune; and Filler, one of the Transcribers, was once Editor of the Fulton Republican. Greer, of the Juniata Sentinel, was one of the Senate nominees for Transcriber, but he was suspected of Americanism, and Darsie and Price kept him out.—*Repos.*

Dancing and Lottery Tickets.—The Alabama Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church recently passed resolutions expressing their decided disapproval of dancing, or tolerating any such amusements among either the ministers or members of that church: also, declaring it to be a direct violation of christian obligation to engage in buying lottery tickets.

A Son of the Great Napoleon Before Sebastapol.—It is said that General Canrobert is believed to be the son of the Emperor Napoleon I, and of Madame de Rainey. He passed the early portion of his life in the enjoyment of the ease and *insouciance* which a large fortune can bestow, and in was not until called from his life of dissipation to attend upon the dying bed of his mother, that he learned the secret of his birth. Immediately, notwithstanding the accession of fortune suddenly acquired by his mother's death, notwithstanding the habit of idleness and luxury he had indulged in ever since his birth, he declared that, with such blood in his veins, he should scorn to remain inactive. He instantly set out for Algiers as a volunteer in the Chasseurs, and has risen by slow degrees to the station he now occupies. The moral effect of his relationship to the great Napoleon has been immense upon the troops under his command, and enabled him to obtain an ascendency which St. Arnaud could never acquire.

Long Sentence.—Baker, the young man of 18, who was convicted for participation in the burglary on E. B. Ward's store, and an attempt to kill his clerk, was sentenced, in Detroit, on Monday, to *fifty years'* imprisonment in the State prison. When he leaves the State's prison he will be 68 years old, or in the year 1905.

Price of Hay in Maine.—The Bangor Whig learns that prime hay has been selling the past week in Aroostook county, Maine, for $5 50 per ton. The price of hay in the same region for a number of years past has been very high, ranging from $24 to $40 per ton.

Melancholy Death.—Gray Whipple, Esq., long a resident and most respectable citizen of the village of Perrysburg, was found dead early on Monday morning, in an out-house in the rear of his dwelling. He had been subject for the infirmity of insanity from a state of mind, and it is supposed he placed himself in a position for the purpose of self-destruction.

☞The failure of Gen. Larimer, the banker, at Pittsburg, seems to have caused considerable excitement there. On Saturday a female who had deposited $260 with him, attracted a large crowd around the banking house by relating the story of her loss. They subsequently, however, quietly dispersed on the appearance of the police.—The Dispatch says:

A number of suits, some of them for very heavy amounts, have been instituted against Gen Larimer, and in the District Court on Saturday an affidavit was presented asking that a bench-warrant for his arrest might be issued. The Court adjourned without taking any action in the matter, and since then we have heard nothing further of the case. General Larimer was long one of the most enterprising and useful men in the city, we confidently trust he may yet be relieved from the difficulties fast thickening around him.

The Tariff.—Not satisfied with the present distressing condition of the manufacturing interests throughout the Union, which has been mainly brought about by the Tariff of 1846, Congress, with the assistance of the Secretary of the Treasury, appears determined to complete the work of ruin then commenced, by a further reduction of the duties on foreign imports, thus bringing them into more successful and more destructive competition with our own products, especially those of iron, wool and cotton.—One would suppose, looking at these measures and their effects, that our Government was legislating solely in behalf of countries on the other side of the Atlantic.—*Germantown Tel.*

Fatal Accident.—While Caleb Lee was loading a gun in the bar-room of the Kirk House, in Sarahsville, on New Year's morning, the gun went off, sending the iron ramrod up through the ceiling, the thick floor, and a bed, passing through the body of Samuel L. Kirk, a young man who was lying on the bed. It is thought that the wound was mortal.

Fatal Accident.—A young man named Wm. Fallan was in the act of changing a belt in the Granite Factory in Howard county, (Md.) when his arm got caught in a loop, and he was drawn around the shaft about sixty times. He was literally crushed to atoms.

They are Coming!—The Hettman of the Don Cossacks, General Chomutoff, has issued an order to the Cossacks of the Don, in which, after setting forth the religious character and objects of the war in which Russia is engaged, he says:

"Let all of you, friends, saddle your horses, sharpen your sabres, fasten firmly your dreaded pike on its shaft, and, in the name of God and the Czar—come on!"

Killed by Peppermint.—The Killingly (Ct.) Telegraph alludes to the death of a person in the neighborhood of that town, by drinking excessively of essence of peppermint. He has been a moderate drinker of spirituous liquors, but his supplies being cut off by the Maine law, he resorted to peppermint, and it killed him.

Anecdote of Webster.—Daniel Webster used to relate that in a suit he received eighteen dollars for a vast amount of labor, but afterwards was employed in an exactly similar case, and received a fee of five thousand dollars, though he used the same brief that he had prepared for the first case.

Singular Accident.—Mr. John Lentz was shot in Charleston, Kanawha Co., Va., recently, in the following singular manner: On going to bed he hung his coat—in the pocket of which was a loaded revolver—on the bed post. The coat fell down, and the concussion caused the pistol to go off, lodging a ball in his foot near the heel.

Outrage in Virginia.—A correspondent of the Petersburg Democrat chronicles the following outrage, committed five miles from Hicksford, Va., on the 1st inst:

A party of men, some four or five in number, with their faces disguised, went to the house of a defenceless white woman of rather loose character: broke open her house, tied her daughter and herself, dragged her out of doors over a fence to an old field, they then stripped her perfectly naked and beat her unmercifully. On the following day she came to Hicksford and made complaint before a magistrate, who forthwith ordered their arrest.

The Police of New York.—A correspondent of the Boston Journal pays the following compliment to the police of New York:

"In nothing has New York improved more than in her police. The corps consists of about one thousand men. They are paid a salary each of from $500 to $1000. The uniform worn by the police consists of a military cloth cap, a single breasted blue coat buttoned up to the throat, and military buttons, an over coat of the same color and trimmings, and grey pants with a black stripe on the outside from the waist to the foot. The corps is under complete drill. They are exercised each morning in squads, once a month they assemble at the arsenal and undergo a most thorough drill. The character of the men now employed, the uniform by which they are to be known in all places, and their drill, give them, it is said, great moral power, and make them an efficient body of men."

Self-Acting Fire Damper for Chimneys.—Among the many plans proposed for extinguishing fires in a chimney, H. S. Fisher, of Newberg, Pennsylvania, has invented a method of accomplishing this object by means of a self-acting fire damper. The damper, which is a piece of iron, is hung upon a horizontal rod in the chimney, and is kept always in a position by a chain, which is such loosely long to allow the damper to close, but is made short enough to keep it in a position by a combustible string, or flexible strip of metal, which, when the chimney takes fire, is burned or melted and only, and permits the damper to close and stop the passage of air in the flue, thus extinguishing the fire in a minute. This damper can be applied to new or old chimneys, houses or steamboats, and, as chimneys, houses or steamboats are accustomed to catch fire, there is little danger of their burning.

Confined Owing to Prison.—The Michigan papers state that the prisoners in the State prison at Jackson have been engaged in manufacturing fine cigars, and by their agents have imposed outside the walls, have put the same in circulation.

SEL

Education, Morality, Scien

PROPRIETOR.

The Markets.

BALTIMORE—Friday last.

Flour,	$8 75 to 8 87
Wheat,	2 05 to 2 12
Rye,	1 28 to 1 33
Corn,	91 to 94
Oats,	51 to 55
Cloverseed,	7 25 to 7 50
Timothy-seed,	3 25 to 3 50
Flaxseed,	1 31 to 1 37
Beef Cattle,	7 00 to 9 00
Hogs,	5 50 to 6 00

YORK—Friday last.

Flour, per bbl., from stores,	$8 75
Do. " from wagons,	8 50
Wheat, per bushel,	2 00@2 10
Rye, "	1 22
Corn, "	85
Oats, "	50
Timothy Seed, per bushel,	3 00
Plaster Paris, per ton,	7 50

HANOVER—Thursday last.

Flour, (from Wagons,)	$8 50
Do Retail,)	9 25
Wheat, per bushel,	2 00@2 06
Rye,	1 10
Corn,	85
Oats,	50
Timothy Seed,	3 00
Clover Seed,	6 50
Flax Seed,	1 25
Plaster Paris, per ton,	7 00

Married,

On the 28th ult., by Rev. D. Hartman, Mr. SAMUEL WILLIAMS, of Adams county, to Miss ELIZABETH CARTER, of Franklin county.

In Baltimore, on the 9th inst., by Rev. A. W. Lilly, Mr. REUBEN E. RUPP, to Miss JANE H. ALLEN—all of that city.

At Oak Grove, Spaulding county, (Geo.) on the evening of the 21st December last, by Rev. J. C. Simmons, Mr. H. D. LOUE, of Adams county, Pa., to Miss LIZZIE JANE, daughter of John S. Lott, deceased, of Augusta, (Geo.)

Died,

On the 4th inst., in Beaver-ville, Mrs CATHARINE EYSTER, aged 60 years 10 months and 20 days.

On the 21st ult., in Butler township, Mr. JOHN DULL, aged 77 years 7 month and 14 days.

On the 5th inst., Mr. JACOB WINTRODE, of this county, aged 63 years 1 month and 27 days.

☞On the 22d ult., at Dayton, Ohio, SARAH ANN, daughter of Mr. George Gilbert, formerly of Gettysburg, in the 15th year of her age.

At the residence of his uncle, (Joel Wierman,) near York Springs, on the 11th of 12th mo., TITUS HILLON, son of William and Phebe Hillon, of Bordentown, N. J., aged 14 years and 14 days.

I. O. R. M. You will meet on Friday evening next, in the Wigwam, (McConaughy's Hall) at 6½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.

AUG. SCHWARTZ, C. of R.

☞Persons wishing to connect themselves with this Tribe, will please apply to any of the members.

Jan. 15.

OUTSTANDING FEES.

THE undersigned is desirous of closing up all his business connected with the Register and Recorder's Office, and desires all persons indebted to him for FEES, to call and settle without further delay.

☞There are a number of Deeds, Mortgages, Releases, and other papers, filed in the Office for Record, which have never been lifted, and may be lost if not taken away. The parties entitled to them are requested to call at the Office and lift them.

DANIEL PLANK,
Jan. 8. *Late Register & Recorder.*

Fayetteville Female Seminary.

THIS Institution will open on the *First Monday of March*, in a new and commodious building erected for that purpose, under the direction and superintendence of Rev. J. KENNEDY and SAMUEL THOMSON.

The location of the Seminary is healthy and retired. Competent Teachers are engaged for each Department. Pupils will be arranged in classes according to the direction of the Principal. There will be three classes—Primary, Junior and Senior.

TERMS

For Summer Session—Four Months.

For board, washing, light, fuel, per ses.	$40.00
Tuition in Senior class,	8.00
" Junior "	6.00
" Primary "	4.00
" Greek, Latin, French or German,	5.00
" Music (Piano) and use of Instrument,	15.00
" Oil Painting and Drawing,	5.00

☞For further particulars, address Rev. J KENNEDY, Principal, Fayetteville, Franklin county, Pa.

Jan. 8. 2m

Music and French.

MISS WALLACE will give private lessons to Ladies desirous of instruction in PIANO MUSIC, and also to a class in FRENCH. Her terms are reasonable, and can be known on application to her.

Female Sem'nary, Dec. 25. 1m

Take Notice.

THE undersigned wishes all who are indebted to him by note or book account to call and pay up, on or before the first day of February next. Those who disregard this notice will find their account in the hands of an officer for collection.

Jan. 1. ABM ARNOLD.

TAX APPEALS.

THE Commissioners of Adams County hereby give notice, that they have fixed upon the following times for the holding of Appeals for the several Boroughs and Townships of Adams county, at the office of the County Commissioners in Gettysburg, when and where they will attend to hear Appeals, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M.

For the Townships of Mountjoy, Germany, Union, Conewago, Mount Pleasant, Berwick, Oxford, Straban, Hamilton, Reading, and Tyrone, on *Tuesday, 23d day of January next.*

For the Townships of Huntington, Latimore, Menallen, Butler, Franklin, Hamiltonban, Liberty, Freedom, Cumberland, and the Boroughs of Gettysburg, on *Friday the 26th day of January next.*

JOHN MICKLEY, Jr., }
JAMES J. WILLS, } C.
GEORGE MILLER, }

Attest—J. ARMSTRONG, *Clerk.*

Dec. 18. 4t

Stoves! Stoves!!

ON hand, and for sale, a great variety of COOK STOVES, very cheap. Call and see them.

Sept. 4. GEO. ARNOLD.

LADIES are invited to call and see the finest and cheapest GAITER SHOE that has ever been in this market.

April 25. W. W. PAXTON.

Protection against Loss by Fire.

THE undersigned informs Property-holders, that he has been duly appointed Agent of the "Perry County Mutual Fire Insurance Company," and that he is the only Agent in Adams county for the same.

He will take original and renew old Insurances for said Company, which since its incorporation in 1843 has secured the perfect confidence of the people of Adams and the adjoining Counties—(it being authorized to effect Insurances in any part of the State.) Its integrity and ability have been fully and satisfactorily demonstrated.

The gradation of rates of Insurance is adapted to the mutual interests of the whole Company, and the class of the insured property.

Every person insuring becomes a member of the Company, and may act in the selection of its officers, and in the direction of its operations.

Hon. Moses McClean represents the members in this County in the Board of Managers. C. Roth, jr., President: John Campbell, Secretary—Office in Bloomfield, Perry county.

WM. M'CLEAN,
Office of M. & W. M'Clean, Gettysburg.
Dec. 25. tf

NOTICE TO HUNTERS.

THIS is to notify all persons from trespassing on our premises, (being in Straban township,) by gunning or otherwise. We therefore are determined to enforce the full extent of the law on all that disregard this notice.

Joseph Wible,	John Horbst.
George Howard,	Daniel Spangler.
Peter Trostle,	Christian Benner,
William Spangler,	Ephraim Deardorff.
Daniel Stallsmith,	John M. Brinkerhoff,
David S. Sheffer,	Daniel Benner,
Henry Monfort,	Wm. Wible,
John Wible,	J. B. Leas,
John Bender,	Daniel Lady.

Jan. 1. 3t

NOTICE.

AS I have rented out my Foundry to take effect from and after the 1st day of April next, and being anxious to close up the business of the same, I hereby give notice to all persons having claims against me, or the late firm of "T. WARREN & SON," to present them for settlement, and those knowing themselves to be indebted to me, or said firm, in money or trade, are requested to call and make settlement by that time, as after said date I shall be away from the Foundry. I intend this to be the only notice I shall give, and all persons, interested in the same, will do well to give it their *immediate* attention, as after the above date I intend to place all my claims in the hands of an officer for collection.

T. WARREN.

Jan. 1, 1855.

NOTICE.

Estate of Ann Stoner, deceased.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of ANN STONER, late of Mountjoy township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Monocacyville, Carroll county, Md., he hereby gives notice to persons indebted to said estate, to call and settle the same; and those who have claims, are desired to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN STOCKSLAGER, *Ex'r.*

Dec. 18. 6t

NOTICE.

Estate of William Yeatts, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of WILLIAM YEATTS, late of Tyrone township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in the same Township, they hereby give notice to persons indebted to said Estate, to call with them and settle the same: and those who have claims, are desired to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

PETER YEATTS, }
CHARLES YEATTS, } *Adm'rs.*

Dec. 18. 6t

NOTICE.

Estate of George W. D. Irvin, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of GEORGE W. D. IRVIN, late of Hamiltonban township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the borough of Gettysburg, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same: and those who have claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JAMES G. REED, *Adm'r.*

Dec. 4. 6t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, appointed by the Court, Committee of JOSEPH HUNTER, (Lunatic,) of Liberty township, hereby gives notice to persons who are indebted to said HUNTER, to call with him and settle the same: and those who have any claims against him, are desired to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

NATHANIEL GREASON, *Committee.*

Liberty township, Dec. 18. 6t

LOOK HERE, LADIES!

NEW FANCY GOODS.

MISS McCLELLAN

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Gettysburg and vicinity, that she has just returned from Philadelphia, with a superior assortment of *Fancy Goods*, including some beautiful new style

Calicoes, Ginghams, De Laine Silks,

Cashmeres, De Bege, Colouring Cloths, Muslin, Linen, Sack Flannels, Bonnets and Bonnet Trimmings, Satins, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Velvets, Ribbons, Artificials, Black Veils, Blue do., Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, French Worked Collars, Cambric, Jaconett & Swiss Edgings, Insertings, Muslins, Sleeves, Mohair and Silk Mitts, Black Lace and Fringe, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Braids, Fans, Gentlemen's Collars, Combs of all Kinds, &c.

☞Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to call and examine our Goods. It will give us pleasure to show them.

Oct. 9. tf

Ladies Dress Goods.

OF every style—black Alpaccas for 12½ cts. Cashmere 12½; Delages from 15 to 37½ cts.; Calicoes, from 5 to 12½; muslins from 5 to 18¾; and everything else in proportion, at the New Store of J. S. GRAMMER.

Queens-ware and Groceries.

A. ARNOLD is now receiving a large lot of Queensware and Groceries, which he will sell low. Call and see. [Oct. 2.

HARDWARE.

A large addition to our stock of Hardware, Carriage Trimmings, &c. has been made, and there is scarcely any article in that line, should not fail to examine our Stock. We will be found as cheap as any other house. Corner of FAHNESTOCK'S.

Almanacs for 1855.

HAGERSTOWN, Lutheran, Presbyterian, Christian Herald and Housekeepers' Almanacs for sale at

Dec. 18. KURTZ'S Bookstore.

QUEENSWARE. I have just received a large lot of Queens-Ware, which I will sell cheap. Call and see A. ARNOLD.

EAGLE HOTEL,

GETTYSBURG, Pa.

THE subscriber announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the above well known HOTEL, in Gettysburg, which has been kept for a number of years by Mr. JOHN L. TATE, and is prepared to accommodate the public in the most satisfactory manner. His TABLE will always be covered with the best the markets can afford; his LIQUORS good and pure: and he is well provided with active, attentive Hostlers. No pains will be spared to make those comfortable, who give him their patronage.

☞DROVERS are also invited to call with him, as his Stabling is large and commodious.

PETER SHIVELY.

Gettysburg, Nov. 13. tf

Fixed up in the New! Come and See us!

Read all this, and say whether it is not right.

NEW STYLE OF BUSINESS ON THE CASH PRINCIPLE, "QUICK SALES, AND SHORT PROFITS!"

THE subscriber has just returned from the City with a very large and fine assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

of every description and fashion, which he will sell on good terms, for Cash or its equivalent.

I have done a heavy Credit business for nearly 24 years, and the consequence has been a heavy loss on sales. I now intend to devote my whole time to my Store, and keep a large assortment of HATS and SHOES, and sell them as cheap as any body else can, for Cash or its equivalent, payment in a short time, and for Country Produce punctually delivered when wanted—and entirely destroy the old habit of long credit. By this plan I can keep up my Stock, and sell Goods on better terms. Come and see the Goods and judge for yourselves.

Gentlemen's and Ladies' Gaiters, Buskins, Jenny Linds, Oxford Ties, &c., and Children's Shoes, always on hand.

Boots and Shoes made to order whenever required.

Philadelphia make of Silk Hats, Citizens', Cuban, Know Nothing, Wide Awake, Kossuth, and old men's Fur and Wool Hats, together with men's, boys' and children's Hats and Caps, of all kinds and sizes.

W. W. PAXTON.

Gettysburg, Oct. 9. tf

☞CALL AND SEE THE

FRESH GROCERIES!

JACOB NORBECK

HAS just received, and is now opening, a large and carefully selected assortment of GROCERIES, of all kinds, and of the best quality, to which he invites the attention of the public. It consists of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, all kinds of Teas, of superior quality, all kinds of Crackers, Pickles, of the best quality, Shad, Herring, Mackerel, Raisins, Figs, a large supply of all kinds of Candies, all kinds of Tobacco, Cheese, Buckets, Brooms, the best kind of White Corn HOMMONY, besides every article in the Grocery line—which he is determined to sell very cheap. ☞He invites the public generally to call and try his Groceries, and he knows they will be pleased.

Nov. 20. 2m

THIS WAY—THIS WAY!

NEW ESTABLISHMENT!

Clothing Made to Order!

THE undersigned takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish Garments of all kinds, for Gentlemen's wear, at the shortest notice, and in the best possible style. Having opened a MERCHANT TAILORING establishment in Chambersburg street, opposite the Lutheran Church, and secured the services of experienced workmen, he feels confident of pleasing all who may favor him with their patronage. Country Produce taken in exchange for work.

J. S. GRAMMER.

Dec. 4. tf

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

George Arnold

HAS now entered into the Clothing business extensively, and has

Experienced Workmen

in his employment, constantly cutting out and making up, out of his own Cloths, OVER-COATS, DRESS COATS, PANTALOONS, VESTS, MONKEY JACKETS, &c. &c.

☞All kinds of Clothing made to order on short notice. Constantly on hand and for sale, a great variety of Clothing of his own manufacturing, as cheap as the cheapest. Call and see them—we cannot be beat.

Oct. 30. tf

Let the Facts be Known!

THAT ABM ARNOLD has just returned from the Eastern Cities, with the largest and best selected stock of Goods for Men and Boys' wear ever before offered, which he is now making up, at the *Old Stand*, where he invites all who wish to purchase CLOTHING made of GOOD MATERIAL, and by good workmen, to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to undersell any Clothing Store or Slop Shop in the Town or County.

Having secured the services of one of the best CUTTERS in the country, he is prepared to make up Clothing at the shortest notice and in the best style. His motto is, "Quick Sales and Small Profits." [Oct. 2.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!! At the Old Stand No. 86 Arch st. below 3d, the whole Stock of FANCY FURS belonging to the late and well known firm of SOLIS' BROTHERS is now being sold at reduced prices in order to close the estate. This is the best and largest assortment of Furs that can be found, and consists of Sable, Martin, Mink, Fitch, Squirrel, and all other kinds of fashionable Furs, in Capes, Victorines, Cuffs, Muffs, &c. &c. Call early and make your selections.

DAVID H. SOLIS,
Surviving Partner of late firm of Solis Brothers,
No. 86 Arch st. between 2d and 3d sts.
Oct. 30.—3m *Philadelphia.*

FAIRBANK'S

PATENT

SCALES,

225, Market st., Philadelphia.

GEO. W. COLBY, Agent. Railroad, Hay, Coal and Farmers' Scales, set in any part of the country, at short notice, and by experienced workmen.

Oct. 16. 3m

SHAWLS.—A big lot of Bay State Shawls, long and square; Broche and Thibet Shawls—a splendid variety, and going at the cheapest rates, at SCHICK'S.

forts. Although the vote of the people would seem to indicate their aversion to the particular measure of reform proposed, it is not to be inferred, for that reason, they are averse to all attempts at reformation.—Such an inference, I am confident, would not be a true reflection of their sentiments. So far from this, they acknowledge the existence of the evil and the necessity of proper remedies. Our present license laws, to this end, might, in my opinion, be usefully revised—the object of such revision being to lessen the vice of intemperance. That those laws need such revision, is conceded. So far as relates to the city of Philadelphia, they are peculiarly prejudicial to public morals, and seem to have been constructed to promote the convenience of drinking, far more than to restrain its evil consequences. The subject is worthy of your early deliberate consideration

The report of the Superintendent will exhibit to you in detail, the operations of the Common School system for the year just closed; and I respectfully recommend the suggestions of that officer to your careful consideration.

The general law of 1849, with amendments and modifications, was re-modeled by the last Legislature. The most material parts of the old law, which were omitted in the new. were the sub-district, the endowment, and sectarian features. The former was rejected because of the unnecessary multiplication of offices which it authorized, and the conflict which perpetually arose between the committees and directors; and the latter, because in manifest hostility to the true intent of the common school system. These provisions, which seemed to contemplate a separate school establishment under sectarian patronage, although controlled by the common school directors. were originally engrafted upon the acts of 1836 and 1838, and were again re-enacted in 1849. They were very properly stricken from the system by the law of last session. Should efforts be made in the future, at similar innovations, come whence they may, it is hoped they may be promptly rejected.—The system, to be effectual, must be simple and uniform in its operations Special legislation, inconsistent with the general law, applicable to particular localities or districts, to answer temporary or partial ends, always has, and always will embarrass the administration of the general system, and should for this reason be carefully avoided. The integrity of its forms, not less than the means to sustain its operations, should be constantly maintained, and sacredly cherished by the government.

A new feature in the system, adopted in the law of last session, creating the office of County Superintendent, has not, as yet, been fully tested; and there evidently exists some diversity of opinion as to the wisdom of the provision. It is already very obvious, at least, that its beneficial workings must depend mainly upon the character of the agents selected to carry it into operation. Competent and faithful Superintendents may produce the happiest results; whilst the agency of the ignorant or inefficient will be attended by the reverse consequences. In order to give this new feature of the law a fair trial, it will be necessary, therefore, for the directors, in the respective counties, to select Superintendents with sole reference to their adaptation to the duties of the station.

Of the many obstacles in the way of complete success of our Common School system, the one most prominent, and most difficult to remove is the want of competent teachers. In some communities, I regret to say, the system has fallen into comparative inefficiency, because good teachers cannot be found; and in others the most vexatious consequences have arisen from the employment of the illiterate and incompetent.—Nothing could exercise a more prejudicial influence; indeed, between a very bad teacher and none at all, the latter alternative might, in many instances, be preferred. This deficiency is clearly manifest, and hard to obviate. Some of the best minds of the State have been occupied and perplexed with it; and until recently no general and practicable plan for its removal has been devised.

The plan of granting permanent professional certificates, by officers skilled in the art of teaching, and eminent in literary and scientific acquirements, to teachers who satisfactorily pass a thorough examination in the several branches of study which the act of May, 1854, requires to be taught in every district, and also in the art of teaching—is already obviously effecting decided improvement in this regard, and it is believed will do much towards placing the profession upon a high and firm basis. Normal schools, it is urged, could, in addition, to some extent, supply the deficiency, but the expenses of such an institution would be heavy.

The source of this difficulty, it is clear, can be traced, in a great measure, to the want of a proper appreciation in the public mind, of the position and business of a teacher. The profession, for this reason, in addition to the absence of fair compensation, has not been attractive. Indeed, it has scarcely been regarded as a profession at all, but rather as a preliminary step to some other pursuit. Well directed efforts have recently been made to change the general sentiment on this point, and I rejoice in the belief that these have not been in vain; and that the day is not far distant, when the profession of teacher will be equal to the aspirations of the most ambitious of our people; when its distinctions, dignities and pecuniary rewards, will command the time and attention of the most gifted. I can see no reason why this state of feeling should not prevail; why the profession of teacher should not rank in honor and profit with the other learned professions; why the science of developing the human intellect—of giving scope and force to mind—of elevating the moral faculties of our race—of controlling the passions and tempering the desires, should not be esteemed as highly as those professions and callings whose ornaments have received all their capacity and polish at the hands of the comparatively humble and illy rewarded teacher

I earnestly recommend the Common School system to your guardian care, as the most sacred of all our institutions. The offspring of a constitutional injunction on the Legislature—the extension and perpetuity of its usefulness, is the plain duty of all. Resting at the very foundation of the government, its practical workings should be a true reflection of our republican system, and its blessed opportunities made available to all, regardless of race, or condition, or persuasion. It should aid the poor, advance the rich, and make the ignorant wise.

I confidently anticipate for it, a day of greater perfection and wider influence. No better object can engage the attention of government, or consume its means, than the education of the people in the most comprehensive sense of the term; embracing the use of letters, the cultivation of the moral faculties, and the diffusion of christian truth. In this we have the surest guarantee for the perpetuity of our republican government, and for the enjoyment of civil liberty and religious freedom. Such an education may be safely claimed as the most potent means of preventing crime—of increasing individual happiness and national dignity—of promoting christianity and civilization—of extirpating moral and political evils—of elevating, dignifying and adorning our social condition.

Our various charitable and reformatory institutions—so creditable to the State, and which, in their practical operations, have done so much for the relief of suffering humanity—will claim the continued care and bounty of the Commonwealth.

The State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg, under the present efficient control and management, meets the just anticipations of its wise and benevolent advocates. Its humane and benignant agency in ameliorating the condition of the unfortunate class for whose relief it was designed, can be judged by no ordinary standard. The benefits of such an institution rise above all mere pecuniary estimates. Its purposes address themselves to the best and noblest feelings of our nature, and can only be rated at the price of human hope and human reason.

A somewhat dissimilar, though not less meritorious institution, has recently been established in Philadelphia, for the mental training of the Idiotic and the Imbecile.—The astonishing results it has already achieved in developing and invigorating the weak and clouded intellect, should secure for it public confidence and patronage. It commends itself to the bounty and care of the State.

The institutions for the education of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, will also need, as they justly merit, the usual annuity from the State. They are in a flourishing condition, and continue to bestow numberless blessings upon the unfortunate beings committed to their charge.

As a scheme for correcting and reclaiming wayward and offending youth, the House of Refuge stands pre-eminent; and is every-where gaining public confidence. Its general influence upon this class of erring creatures, is far more effectual and humanizing than that of the ordinary modes of punishment. It takes charge of those whose offences are often the result of circumstances rather than criminal intent; who fall by the influence of bad example, of wicked association, of idle habits or animal necessities; or who sin because of the utter want of moral and mental perception; who do wrong rather than right, because they have not the power to distinguish betwen them. For such unfortunate beings, the House of Refuge possesses the advantages of restraint and correction—with moral and intellectual training, as well as of instruction in the usual pursuits of life, without the disgrace and chilling influence of prison confinement. The results, therefore, often are, that its inmates go back to society, cured of all moral defection, and competent to fill the place of correct and useful members of the community.

During the past summer, the magnificent structure erected under the superintendence of certain benevolent gentlemen of Philadelphia, as a new House of Refuge, was completed and thrown open for public inspection. The capacity, order and arrangements, in every particular, of this admirable building, are fully equal to the design of its founders. It is an honor to them and an ornament to the beautiful city in which it is situated; and its good effects in future, under the same systematic and wise discipline which so eminently distinguished its past management, will not be readily overrated.

The Western House of Refuge, situate on the Ohio river, a short distance below Pittsburg, I am gratified to say, is also completed and ready for inmates. Though less imposing, as to size and capacity, than its stately compeer of the east, it possesses all the order, economy and space, and perfect adaptation to the purposes designed, that characterize the more costly structure at Philadelphia; and it is also believed to be quite adequate, as to size, to present wants, while it is built with express reference to future additions, should they become necessary.

Neither of these buildings have, I presume, been erected without involving their projectors in pecuniary liability, and perhaps loss. The entire State has a deep interest in such truly meritorious institutions; and whatever relief can be given to them by the Legislature, consistently with the condition of the Treasury or our public engagements, should be cheerfully extended.

The interests of Agriculture are ardently commended to your care. Extensive and energetic efforts have been recently made to disseminate correct information concerning this great pursuit, and in this way to confer upon the former the advantages of a scientific as well as a greatly refined, practical understanding of the noble pursuit in which he is engaged.

The utility of a College, devoted to the science of Agriculture, with a model farm attached—wherein the principles of a scientific cultivation could be joined to the usual academical studies—has been strongly pressed upon my attention. It is believed that such an institution can be successfully organized, under the auspices of the State and county Agricultural societies.

The practice adopted and maintained by the last General Assembly, in reference to omnibus bills and special legislation, is an improvement of such value as to commend itself as a settled rule; and I confidently trust this salutary precedent may not be disregarded.

Obscurity, confusion, and inaccuracy in the construction of our laws, inroads upon private rights, and unguarded corporate privileges, litigation and confusion in the interpretation and administration of our statutes, have been the fruits of a loose and unguarded system of legislation. The evil has been one of the greatest magnitude, and the remedy should be cherished with unyielding tenacity. Special legislation has so little to recommend or sustain it in principle, it is surprising it has been so long endured. Although much was done by the two preceding Legislatures by general laws, to obviate any supposed necessity for special acts, there still is much to be performed in avoiding a return to this unsafe practice.—It is believed that general laws can be so framed as to avoid in most cases the necessity for special acts, and the proposition is most earnestly commended to your favorable consideration.

The omnibus system—a pernicious mode of legislation, by which the most opposite measures, good and bad, are thrown together in one bill and under one title—was, I rejoice to say, entirely broken down and discarded by the last General Assembly. The volume of laws for 1854 contains no acts of this character. Each law embraces but a single subject, and that indicated by its proper title.

The 55th section of the act providing for expenses of government for 1853, authorized and required the Governor to sell the State arsenal at Philadelphia, and apply the proceeds of such sale towards the purchase of another site, and the erection of a new building; and restricting the expenditure to the sum received for the old property.—The building and lot were readily sold for $30,000. The selection of a new location, and the erection of another building, presented a far more difficult task. I readily discovered that the sum thus appropriated was entirely inadequate to accomplish the end in view. The price of a similar location would leave but a meagre sum with which to erect the building. Under all the circumstances, I have not felt authorized to attempt to carry out the law, and would respectfully suggest the propriety of increasing the appropriation for this purpose.

The report of the present able and energetic Adjutant General will inform you of the condition of the military affairs of the State. This department of public affairs, I regret to say, has been in a confused and declining condition for several years.

The public Librarian has called my attention to the fact, that the law reports of twenty-two other States have been regularly received by this, and that no provision has ever been made, on our part, to reciprocate this courtesy and generosity. I respectfully suggest the propriety of authorizing some officers of the government to procure the necessary copies of the Pennsylvania reports, to supply those States who have so generously added to our library.

The registration act, I respectfully suggest, has essentially failed to accomplish the end designed, and should be repealed or amended. A record so incomplete and imperfect can do no good, but may really do harm. It has already cost the State about $25,000, to which there must be annual additions. The object is a desirable one, but I am confident it can never be attained by the mode contemplated in this law. It is a subject of constant complaint by registers and physicians, and only such registration is made as is compulsory, in order to legalize letters of administration.

By the 67th section of the appropriation law of last session, the Secretary of the Commonwealth was authorized to continue the publication of the Archives to the year 1790. Under this authority, the selection of documents from 1783 to 1790 has been made, and the tenth volume, containing this matter, will be ready for distribution before the close of the session. Two additional volumes will complete the work as originally designed.

The councils of Philadelphia, by an ordinance passed in Oct., 1852, dedicated the necessary ground in Independence Square, to the erection of a monument commemorative of the Declaration of Independence; and tendered the possession of the premises to the representatives of nine or more of the original States. Since that time, the States of New York, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Georgia and Pennsylvania, have signified their willingness to accept the proposition on the terms indicated by the councils, and to participate in the patriotic work. Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and the two Carolinas have taken no action on the subject. I cannot refrain from again expressing my unabated solicitude for the success of this movement. If American history furnishes a single event worthy of commemoration by a monument, the Declaration of Independence is that event. In moral grandeur it is without parallel, and stands above all others for the mighty influence which it has exerted upon the political, religious and social condition of mankind. It has been justly said, it ushered in a new member into the family of nations and electrified all Europe. It opened new revelations of liberty, and changed the relations of people and government, by teaching the one how to resist and conquer oppression, and the other the absolute necessity to its own continuance of recognizing and respecting the rights of humanity. From that time forth, a new, vital and quickening spirit has pervaded the world. Thrones have been shaken, empires have been overturned, society has been convulsed, blood and carnage have desolated the earth; but still the intelligence and souls of the people of all Christendom have been so vivified, elated and expanded, to a comprehension of their rights, as will never be obliterated and forgotten; but will advance, enlarge and increase, until that moral and social preparation for the appreciation and enjoyment of liberty shall be effected, which, in the divine economy, is so indispensable to the permanence of free institutions.

As the third generation of that posterity, for whom the men of the revolution chiefly labored and suffered, and died, it is peculiarly fitting that we should erect such representations of their great and controlling acts as shall speak to our own hearts, to our children's hearts, and shall testify to God and the world that we appreciate and reverence, and would cultivate and disseminate the mighty truths and principles which brought our nation into existence, which constitute its very life, and of which it seems designated by Providence to be—the special defender and protector.

I believe we should have a monument to perpetuate the remembrance of the great event, from which such manifold and inestimable blessings have sprung; some imperishable memorial of our gratitude to the authors of the Declaration of Independence; to the heroes who participated in the mighty struggle; an enduring witness of the great things done amongst us and for us; an embodiment of the origin and principles of our government; some distinguishing mark of the place of the nation's birth; a consecrated temple of liberty, about which unborn generations of Americans may meet and renew their assurances of fidelity to the principles of the Declaration and to their national offspring—the Constitution and the Union. I am for this work most earnestly, and I trust that Pennsylvania will not permit it to fail; but that it may be pressed upon the attention of the original thirteen States, until each and all shall evince a willingness and determination to participate in the erection of this glorious structure.—To this end I respectfully suggest to the General Assembly, the propriety of again calling the attention of the original States to the subject, by resolution or otherwise.

In closing my last communication to the General Assembly, and terminating my official relations with the people of my native Commonwealth, I may be indulged in a brief and general reference to her present proud position as a member of the great family of States, and to the patriotism, integrity, and general prosperity of her citizens. The advantageous geographical position of Pennsylvania, with a fine harbor open to the Atlantic, and another connecting her centrally with the magnificent chain of western Lake navigation—her long branching rivers, spreading their arms and arteries through every portion of her territory—all added to her fertile soil and exhaustless deposits of valuable minerals—present a combination of the natural elements of greatness, scarcely equalled in our own or any other quarter of the globe.—These have made her an attractive field for the science, industry and enterprise of man; and all her natural advantages have been cherished and cultivated, until she has reached a condition of varied wealth and positive prosperity. Her system of internal improvements will safely compare with those of any sister State, whether in regard to completeness in construction, or the extent of country which they traverse. Nor have the highest hopes of humanity been disregarded by our statesmen, and the people at large; as the liberal provision for common schools, academies and colleges, and our numerous crowded churches attest; while, at the same time, the various Asylums for the insane, and for the unfortunate of all classes and conditions, and Houses of Refuge, for the reformation of the wayward and erring, silently, yet surely bear witness that the cause of benevolence has always found effective advocates within her borders.

In physical improvement and population her progress has been steady and rapid. In the days of Gov. Snyder the erection of a bridge over the Susquehanna river, and the construction of a turnpike road was the subject of Executive exultation, and a matter of congratulation among the people Now her whole surface is checkered over with railroads, canals, and other highways. Then the whole revenues of the State amounted to but $150,000. Now they exceed five millions. Of the four large States her per centage of increase in population, since 1840, is the greatest; and she has besides excelled the best of her sisters in the production of wheat, iron and coal.—Her population numbers not less than two and a half millions; nearly as large as all the States at the time of the Revolution. The present value of her real and personal estates exceeds $850,000,000. Her annual production of coal is worth in the market over twenty millions. Her great interests of agriculture, manufactures and commerce are rapidly extending.

She has, in addition, a history, of which we may well be proud. Within her limits is found the birth-place of Independence—that sacred spot where was first declared those great truths which lie at the foundation of American nationality. In the maintenance of those truths, she bore a glorious part. Her contribution of men to the field, and money to the treasury—of talent and wisdom to the Congress of the Colonies—were not surpassed by those of any other State. It was her sons who crossed the Delaware in the dead of winter, under the lead of Washington, and for a time turned the tide of war. Again, in the struggle of 1812, for the rights of American citizenship, and in that of 1846, for American honor and progress, she contributed with a profuse generosity. The contest among her sons was not as to who should have the right to stay at home, but who should have the privilege of going into the field. Bearing this honorable part in matters of foreign war—she has had a no less enviable participation in allaying domestic strifes. Whenever the exigency seemed to require it, she has stood firmly by the Constitution and the Union, and ever contended for the rights of all sections of the country, and all classes and denominations of the people. Such is our State. To live and die within her limits, and to have borne even a very humble part in her civil service and in her history, I shall ever esteem as a proud privilege—one that, as it draws nearer to its close, swells my heart with gratitude to her people, at the recollection of the numerous proofs of confidence I have experienced at their hands.

The fullness of my exultation in the character and happy condition of our beloved Commonwealth, and of the gratitude I have expressed, leaves no room in my bosom for even a lingering regret at a decision of my fellow citizens, which is soon to relieve me from the cares and labors of a public life. Its transient excitements have already been forgotten, and the alienations, if any, forgiven. I shall resume my place in the ranks of the people, with a calm consciousness of having always sought to advance their best interests to the extent of my ability; and of never having yielded my convictions of right, either in subservience to any selfish purpose, or any narrow and unworthy prejudice.

Having adverted to various subjects of congratulation, in regard to the public affairs of my own State, I may be indulged in a brief reference, also, to the happy aspect of our common country, and the elevation it has reached among the nations of the earth, in the light of liberty, and through the workings of its benign institutions. Who among us, and throughout this broad land, does not experience at this moment, in his own condition, and the condition of those who surround him, the influence and benefit of our happy Union, and the well considered compact by which it is sustained. A basis of calculation, established by past experience, will give our country a population of thirty millions in less than ten years from the present time—of eighty millions in thirty years to come—and of one hundred millions at the close of the present century! But mere numbers are of no moment, compared with moral elements, in a nation's greatness. The vital strength and stability of the United States, as a people, consists in the substantial interest which each individual has in the permanency of those glorious institutions, which were baptized in the blood of our revolutionary struggle, and handed down to us as the sacred legacy of our fathers. Peril, or destroy these, and we peril or destroy the share of sovereignty and equality which they were designed to secure, alike to the richest and poorest, to the highest and humblest in the land. The experience of more than three-fourths of a century proves, I am persuaded, that the American people, in the main, truly appreciate the beneficent structure and beautiful operation of our republican system. We have been assailed by an insidious and open hostility from abroad, and have, at times before the present, been encountered by both the concealed and palpable spirit of faction at home; yet the Constitution still stands as widely and firmly rivetted in the affections of the honest masses of American freemen, as at any former period of our history.

The more fruitful sources of our national prosperity undoubtedly exist in the free action, industry, and intelligence of our people; and in the rich natural resources of our country, united to an advantageous commercial intercourse with a warring world. But there is one element which we should cherish as more potent than all these; it is the protection and encouragement afforded by the union of the States, under an adequate and stable government. To this and the virtue of our citizens, under the smiles of Heaven, we are more indebted as a people, than to any other circumstance or relation. No one who has studied our history, and marked the spirit in which our Union was formed, can avoid the conviction that our government, so far as concerns the stability of this confederacy, must be one of opinion rather than force. Born in compromise and conciliation, it must be cherished in the same spirit: it must present itself to every member of this republic in the welcome guise of friendship and protection—not in overbearing pride, or as wielding the strong arm of power.

We have before us the plain written compact of our fathers, to which they reflectingly consented and subscribed, and so bound us who have succeeded them. Its blessings and its benefits have been felt throughout long years of unexampled prosperity. If we would change any of its provisions, let us, with at least common honesty and manliness, pursue the mode of amendment which is pointed out with admirable precision, in the noble instrument itself. But until this is done, those among us, who, from whatever motive, or under whatever pretext, either openly repudiate any of its plain provisions, or, covertly retreating under the cloak of a secret organization, seek to violate its spirit, or avoid compliance with its clear behests, dishonor the faith of their fathers, and deny their own palpable and solemn obligations. Entertaining these views, how can any American patriot regard, with the least degree of complacency, the continued and embittered excitement of one section of the country against the domestic institutions of another; or the more recent organization of secret societies throughout the Union, based upon doctrines of exclusion and proscription, utterly at war with our National and State Constitutions, and obnoxious to the liberal spirit of American republicanism?—What admirer of the venerated father of his country, but must now feel, with resistless force, his solemn warnings against secret societies for political ends, as placing a powerful engine in the hands of the selfish and designing, and enabling them not only to acquire power unworthily, but also to sap and destroy the most sacred principles of our government?

In these reflections upon certain political organizations, if I rightly comprehend my own motives, I am actuated by no mere partisan hostility or resentment. Were I to say less at the present moment, I should stifle my clearest convictions of right, and shrink from a duty I owe to the people of Pennsylvania, who have so generously sustained me in various public relations in the past. Nay, more: I should, by silence in this regard, fail properly to reflect that constancy and unswerving faith which our noble Commonwealth has ever evinced toward the principles of our national compact, in reference to the freedom of conscience and universal religious toleration; and also to the wise doctrines of popular and State sovereignty, and the inherent right of self-government.

During the brief period which remains of my official term, I shall readily and cheerfully co-operate with the General Assembly in all proper measures, to advance the public weal; and I earnestly invoke upon our labors, and the labors of those who may follow us in our public vocations, the kindly care and keeping of that Great and Beneficent Being, who holds the destinies of nations as well as of individuals, as it were, in the hollow of his hand, and without whose continued smile there can be neither national or individual prosperity.

WM. BIGLER.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, January 3, 1855.

Explosion of a Steam Boiler and Loss of Life.—The carpenter's shop of James Stephens, in 21st street, New York, took fire on Monday, and a steam boiler exploded soon after, tearing the building to atoms. The explosion occurred in consequence of the steam-escape not being adjusted when the fire broke out. Jas. Dunn, the engineer, the only person in the building, was crushed beneath the fallen timbers, and died in a few hours. The Herald says:

The workshops were contained in a three-story brick building, extending to the rear part of the lot, and within some twenty-five feet of the rear portion of the Church of the Holy Communion, (Dr. Muhlenberg's) corner of 20th street and 6th avenue; also the pastor's house and Rodgers', on 20th street. The concussion of the explosion, together with the fragments of brick and iron thrown therefrom, shattered the windows and raised the coping of the roof of Dr. Muhlenberg's house, which is situated on a line with the workshop.

As might be surmised, the explosion caused the greatest consternation among the residents of the houses in the vicinity.—Bricks and pieces of timber were hurled with great force into the bedrooms in the rear of Mrs. Rodgers' house. Fortunately the servants, who slept in that part of the dwelling, were up and attending to their business, or else they would have suffered the most serious injuries, as they found on returning to their rooms large pieces of stone and bricks on the beds they had just vacated.—A heavy piece of stone was discovered in a cradle, from which a child had been taken a few moments before. What remained of the building after the explosion, took fire, and as the materials were inflammable it burned with great fury. The adjoining house in Twenty-first st., occupied by Mr. Cowdrey, was much injured by the explosion and the rear portion damaged by the fire.

Bursting of a Mountain.—The Fort Smith Herald, of the 16th ult., says that a mountain about five miles from Waldren has exploded three times during the last week. The explosions were very loud and terrific, causing the earth around to quake, throwing up stones and earth, and filling the atmosphere with clouds of dust and smoke. The report of one of the explosions was heard in the vicinity of that town a few mornings since, a distance of forty-five or fifty miles. The earth on the mountain has sunk to a considerable depth.—The people in the vicinity are very much alarmed.

☞The mammoth lump of gold quartz, recently found in Calavera county, California, has been received at New Orleans. The Picayune says it weighs 1602 pounds avoirdupois, 15 only of which is quartz and the rest the virgin gold; and its value is estimated at $38,916. It was brought to New Orleans by a gentleman who, having given the five men who found it the round sum of $40,000 for it, intends taking it to Paris next year, to be exhibited at the great exposition to be held there. It having been viewed with no little curiosity by a great number of persons at the St. Louis Hotel, has been placed by its proprietor for safe keeping in the Bank of Louisiana.

☞The vestry of Trinity Church, New York, has voted to Mrs. Wainwright, widow of the late Provisional Bishop, a pension of $2,000 a year.

From the National Intelligencer, Jan 4

The Old Soldiers' Convention.

The National Convention of the Soldiers of the War of 1812 and previous wars, assembled in the First Presbyterian Church yesterday, and was very fully attended.—There were probably more than one thousand present. Never were so many hoary heads seen in one assembly, and never did we witness an assemblage more respectable and dignified in appearance and character. The Convention was opened by a very impressive prayer from the Rev. Mr. Sunderland; after which the Hon. Joel B. Sutherland, of Pennsylvania, was chosen President, and Vice Presidents were appointed from the several States represented.

We observed in the Convention Generals Cass, Houston, and Shields, and were glad to see also present the veteran and distinguished Col. Aspinwall, of the Northern army of 1812—'15, who has been abroad almost ever since in the civil service of the country.

The Convention was then escorted in procession by Col Hickey's regiment of light troops through Pennsylvania avenue to the President's Mansion, the whole making a very imposing appearance. Assembled in the East Room, the President of the Convention presented them in a body to the Chief Magistrate, and delivered an eloquent and patriotic address. The President of the United States welcomed them in a most cordial manner by a felicitous speech, in which he referred to the impression made upon his youthful mind by the heroic exploits of the defenders of the Republic.—He was happy to see even the fragment of the citizen soldiers upon whose patriotism and devotion to the great interests of the country reliance could always be placed.—A young Indian Chief also addressed the Convention, expressing in behalf of a veteran Chief and his companions then present, who participated in the struggle of 1812, the gratification they felt in seeing their Great Father, the President. Hearty cheers were then given for the President, for Gen. Scott, (who was present,) and for Gen. Cass, also present.

The Convention returned, and after dinner held an evening session, at which resolutions were reported by General Leslie Combs, from the Business Committee, expressive of the objects of the Convention. These resolutions were unanimously adopted, and various animated addresses made. The proceedings were then closed by a thrilling valedictory speech from the President of the Convention.

It was a rare sight to see an assemblage of more than a thousand persons whose heads bore the evidences of more than sixty winters. Altogether, the scene in the church at night was one to awaken solemn and sad reflections. In ten years from this day more than two-thirds of that Convention will have disappeared from the busy haunts of men.

☞The Old Soldiers' Convention re-assembled on Tuesday, and a number of speeches were made. A committee was ordered, consisting of a member from each State and Territory represented, to remain in Washington and attend to the interests of the old soldiers during the present session.

A communication from the U. S. Senate was read, inviting the members of the Convention to seats upon the floor of that body, without the bar. A vote of thanks was returned therefor.

A flag from the ladies of Albany to the old soldiers was presented, and an eloquent speech made by Col. Taylor, of New York.

On Wednesday, the members of the Convention went on a visit to Mount Vernon.

The Convention was one of great enthusiasm. When it adjourned the members all joined hands, and solemnly renewed their pledges, in weal or in woe, ever to support the Constitution of the United States.

Dangerous Assailant.—Mr. Wm. Walters, one of the most respected citizens of East Marlboro', Chester county, has been obliged to have his son arrested and placed in the jail of the county for security, until he can transport him to the State Lunatic Asylum at Harrisburg. It appears that whenever the son can obtain liquor he becomes intoxicated, when his insanity manifests itself in language and deeds of violence. On Wednesday last the son came to West Chester, where he obtained liquor, and as usual, became violent and unmanageable. In this condition he returned to his father's house in the evening, threatened to kill his parents, and to burn the buildings. Being lusty and strong, they were obliged to call in the neighbors, who fortunately arrived in time to prevent any mischief. In his fury, the inebriated man seized a sword with which he had prepared himself, threatened his mother, and attempted to cleave the head of his father. The father fortunately evaded the blow. We understand that the young man is comparatively tractable when sober; but being unable to keep the demonizing portion from his lips, the father is obliged, for the security of life and property, to place him in the State Lunatic Asylum. So excitable is the young man that a single glass of liquor upsets his equanimity and renders his passions uncontrollable. To supply insane persons with liquor is made a crime, and surely it ought to be condignly punished.

Singular Attack.—A young man named Minshall, while passing along the road near Corner Ketch, in this county, some ten days since, observed a flock of Divers or Loons, in a field in that neighborhood. He approached near enough to throw a stone at one of the birds, which wounded it so that he was able to secure it. After obtaining possession of the bird, it uttered a plaintive cry which brought all its comrades around its captor. They attacked the young man with great fury, picking him in the face and other parts of the body with their sharp bills, to such a degree as nearly to overpower him. He called lustily for help, and after assistance had arrived, the birds were driven off. The circumstance is a remarkable one, as the Loon is known to be a shy bird, and when flying generally rises to a great height from the water.—*Del. Co. Rep.*

An Item.—Hard Times produces one good thing—they check gossiping. Mrs. Clacker has only "bad company" once since the cold weather set in. The consequence is, that the neighbor's characters stand higher than they have done for five years.

Five New Western States.

We see it stated, that Col. Benton, in a recent lecture, shows that the country between Missouri and California, in the latitude, or nearly the latitude of Maryland, is well adapted to settlement and cultivation, and capable of forming five great States.—Kansas he would divide into two States—Eastern and Western Kansas. These two States will each have a territory of fifty thousand square miles, and according to Mr. Benton, they will probably be ready for admission into the Union within the next two years. For the third State, Mr. Benton takes a section of the Rocky Mountains from the 37th degree of north latitude to the 41st, making an area of sixty thousand square miles. For the fourth State he takes the valley of the Upper Colorado.—This region forms a part of the Territory of Utah, and the process of settling it with white inhabitants is already begun. The fifth State comprises the remainder of Utah.

A Man Devoured by Hogs.—The Binghampton (N. Y.) Republican, of the 29th ult., gives an account of a shocking accident which occurred in Orange township, in Schuyler county, and which resulted in the death of Charles Spowl. He went out of his house for the purpose of cutting fuel in the yard in apparently his usual health, which was generally good. In less than a half an hour his daughter, on going to the door, espied him lying on his back in the yard, dead! and three hogs devouring him around the head and face; they mutilated him horribly, having devoured his nose and ears, all the muscles of his face, and almost all the scalp off the top of his head. The jawbones were entirely denuded, and also the windpipe, all the large and deep seated vessels on both sides of the neck being torn and devoured by the ferocious animals. He could not have been in this situation but a few moments, as the blood was still flowing warm from the torn arteries and veins when found. The cause of his death is unknown. He leaves an interesting family and a large circle of relatives to mourn his untimely loss.

Fatal Accident.—On Wednesday week, Mr. James Donnelly, of Lancaster, whilst driving in a buggy on the turnpike above the Borough of Mount Joy, near where the road crosses the turnpike, saw the morning Express train coming down at a rapid rate, & commenced driving faster, when he was cautioned by a young man by the name of Geyer, who was breaking stone on the turnpike, not to attempt to cross the railroad before the train passed. Mr. D. replied that he had a fast pacer and could easily do it, and would do it. The result was, himself and horse met the same fate—instant death.

A Child Killed by a Rat.—A most singular and fatal occurrence took place at the house of Mr. B. M. Morris, at Richmond, Va., about two weeks since. We learn from the Post that about six months ago, a negro woman, in the employment of Mr. Morris, heard her child cry, in the room next to her, and went in to see what occasioned it. She saw as she entered the room a large rat running off from the child, who was lying on the floor, and upon approaching the infant, she found a bite upon its cheek, which bled profusely. The mother thought nothing of the accident, and about two weeks since was again called. Upon getting in, she saw a large rat leap from the bed, and taking up the infant, which was about seven months old, she found that it had been severely bitten on the mole of the head.—No attention was paid to the matter, in consequence of the trifling character of the wound, and a few hours afterwards the child died. Dr. Wilson, who had the case under consideration, gives it as his opinion that the bite caused death.

☞On the 24 of November Bombay was visited by a violent hurricane, which, in less than three hours' time, occasioned the destruction of half a million's worth of property and the sacrifice of three or four hundred human lives. The hurricane was one of those well-defined whirling storms known by the name of cyclones. It seems to have originated 500 or 600 miles to the southward of us, and to have proceeded about 100 northerly. Its diameter was from 120 to 170 miles, and its centre, which travelled at the rate of from twelve to fifteen miles per hour, passed ten miles westward of us. A few days afterward the marine police reported the total loss of five square-rigged vessels, of seven large and small ships of the Indian navy, and of 142 lesser vessels, mostly native, of various designations.—They calculated the loss of native craft alone, all of which might have found refuge at a couple of hours' notice in the numberless creeks and places of shelter that surround the harbor, at a quarter million sterling, the loss of shipping altogether on shore at £100,000, and of property at a million sterling.

A Legislature on a Mud Bank.—Some of the members of the North Carolina Legislature have been on a visit, during the recess, to Wilmington, and on Tuesday several started on an excursion to view the ocean, expecting to return in time for a grand ball given in their honor on that evening. The steamer, however, was headed by a fog, and found convenient anchoring ground in the sand, so that while the Legislature and the goodly company on board, with *all the music*, were high and dry on a mud bank, the cotillion party in Wilmington was progressing slowly and dancing was performed under difficulties.

A Hog War in the West.—The western part of Jersey county, in Illinois, at the latest accounts, was in a state of civil warfare, occasioned by the residents of the prairie driving their swine into the woods to feed upon the nuts and acorns, which are there in great abundance, against the wishes of the residents in that section. The parties are designated by each other with the significant sobriquets of "swamp dogs" and "prairie wolves."

The Supreme Court of Texas.—In the case of George and Nancy Jones, convicted of murder in the second degree, and then upon a second trial, of murder in the first degree, the Supreme Court of Texas held that the conviction of murder in the second degree was an acquittal of the higher degree, and that the subsequent conviction of murder in the first degree was erroneous.—They also laid down the rule that in all criminal cases hereafter, when it shall appear that ardent spirits were used by the jury, regardless of quantity, the verdict will be set aside.

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THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Agricultural Society.

A regular meeting of the "Adams County Agricultural Society," will be held at the Court-house, in Gettysburg, on *Tuesday the 16th inst.*, at 1 o'clock, P. M. The examination of the subject, "the application of Lime to land," will be continued, and the annual election for officers held.

JOHN McGINLEY, Pres't.
H. J. STAHLE, Sec'y.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. ROBERT J. FISHER, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district, and SAMUEL R. RUSSELL and JOHN M'GINLY, Esqrs., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 22d day of November, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 15th of January next*—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said county of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also, they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

HENRY THOMAS, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 8, 1854. te

NOTICE.

THE first and final account of DANIEL MINNIGH, Assignee of JOSEPH J. DEARDORFF & WIFE, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county; and said Court has appointed *Monday the 15th day of January next*, for hearing and confirmation of the same. By the Court,

JOHN PICKING, *Proth'y.*
Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 16, 1854. 4t

NOTICE.

THE first and final account of HENRY WITMER, Assignee of JOHN F. EICHOLS, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county; and said Court has appointed *Monday, the 15th day of January next*, for hearing and confirmation of the same.

By the Court,
JOHN PICKING, *Proth'y.*
Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 16, 1854. 4t

NOTICE.

THE final account of ABRAHAM FLENNER, Committee of the person and estate of G. W. D. IRWIN, (Lunatic,) has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county; and said Court has appointed *Monday, the 15th day of January next*, for hearing and confirmation of the same.

By the Court,
JOHN PICKING, *Proth'y.*
Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 16, 1854. 4t

NOTICE.

Estate of Joseph Deardorff, deceased.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of JOSEPH DEARDORFF, late of Reading township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Washington township, York county, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same; and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

M. S. BOWER, *Ex'r.*
Nov. 27. 6t

NOW IS THE TIME!

S. WEAVER respectfully announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has resumed the Daguerreotype business, at the old stand, in Chambersburg street, where he will be happy to receive visitors desirous of securing perfect Daguerreotypes of themselves or friends.

Being furnished with an entire new and costly apparatus, he is prepared to take pictures in every style of the art and insure perfect satisfaction.

☞Charges from 75 cts to $10.
☞Hours of operating from 5 A. M. to 5 P. M.
☞In dress avoid light, red, blue, or purple. Dark dress adds much to the beauty of the picture.

Aug. 21. tf

TO CASH BUYERS.

BAILY & BROTHER,

No. 252 Chestnut Street, above 9th, Philadelphia

Have now open a large stock of

CARPETINGS,

EMBRACING the new and leading styles in *Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Ingrains & Stair Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c.*, all of which will be sold at the lowest Cash prices,

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
Sept. 11. 1y

TAILORING.

J. H. SKELLY respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally, that he continues the TAILORING BUSINESS, at his old stand, in South Baltimore street, where he will be happy to accommodate all who may patronize him. All work entrusted to his care warranted to fit and be of most substantial make. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of public patronage.

☞*The New York Spring and Summer FASHIONS* are received. Call and see them.
May 8. tf

For Christmas.

200 Copies just received of the Great Double Pictorial BROTHER JONATHAN—price 12½ cents, or 10 copies for $1. For Sale at

Dec. 18. KELLER KURTZ'S *Bookstore.*

GLOVES and STOCKINGS, all sorts and sizes, at SCHICK'S.

TELL your Friends and Neighbors, and go see yourselves, and see the very large and fine assortment of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, that has just been received by
April 28. W. W. PAXTON.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.—Ladies who are in want of a splendid assortment of Dress Goods, will find it to their advantage by calling on the undersigned, and examining his goods before purchasing. A. ARNOLD.

PERFUMERY, of all kinds, will be found at SCHICK'S.

Professional Cards.

JAMES G. REED,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE late of Hon. D. M. SMYSER, on Baltimore street, third door from the Diamond.
April 12. tf

WM. B. M'CLELLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel" Office.
Dec. 23. tf

D. M'CONAUGHY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

(Office removed to one door west of Buehler's Drug & Book-Store, Chambersburg street.)

ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR
For Pensions and Patents,

Bounty Land Warrants, Back-Pay Suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Lands for sale in Iowa, Illinois, and other Western States; and Agents engaged locating Warrants there.

☞Apply to him personally or by letter.
Gettysburg, Nov. 7. tf

W. A. M'GINLEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Square, formerly occupied by D. M'Conaughy, Esq., will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.
May 15. tf

R. HERVEY. J. P. CLARKSON.

HERVEY & CLARKSON,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
Office No. 44 Clark street, CHICAGO, Ill.

COMMISSIONERS for the States of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Michigan, Wisconsin and Florida. Agents for the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and Conveyancers. Titles examined, and Abstracts prepared with care and promptness. Collections made.
Aug. 15. 1y

DOCTOR
JOHN A. SWOPE,

HAVING located permanently in Gettysburg, offers his professional services to the public.

☞Office and residence in York Street, opposite the Bank.
April 24. 1y

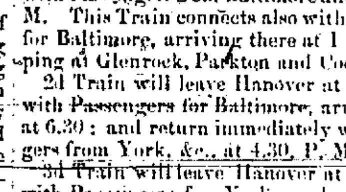
REMOVAL.
J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.
DENTIST.

HAS his Office one door west of the Lutheran Church, in Chambersburg street, and opposite D. Middlecoff's Store, where persons wishing to have any Dental operations performed, are respectfully invited to call.

REFERENCES.

Dr. C. N. Berluchy,	Rev. C. P. Krauth, D.D.
" D. Horner,	Prof. M. Jacobs,
" H. S. Huber,	" H. L. Baugher,
" D. Gilbert,	" H. A. Muhlenb'g
Rev. R. Johnston,	" M. L. Stoever.

April 18. tf



Hanover Branch Rail Road.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

ON and after *Monday, October 2*, Trains over this road will be run as follows:

1st Train will leave Hanover at 9.15 A. M. with Passengers for York, Harrisburg, Columbia and Philadelphia, and return to Hanover with Passengers from Baltimore and York at 12. M. This Train connects also with the Express for Baltimore, arriving there at 1 P. M., stopping at Glenrock, Parkton and Cockeysville.

2d Train will leave Hanover at 2.15, P. M., with Passengers for Baltimore, arriving there at 6.30; and return immediately with Passengers from York, &c., at 4.30, P. M.

3d Train will leave Hanover at 4.45, P. M., with Passengers for York; and return with Passengers from Baltimore at 6.45 P. M.

The Monday morning extra train will leave for Baltimore 5.30; return at 8, A. M.

EDWARD E. YOUNG, *Agent.*
Hanover, Oct. 9. tf

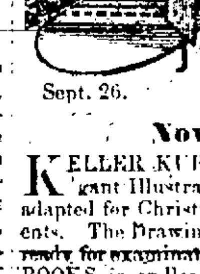
Baltimore & Susquehanna Rail Road.

CHANGE OF HOURS.—Way Passenger Train leaves Calvert Station at 8.15 A. M.

Arrives at York at	11 A. M.
Accommodation Train leaves Calvert Station at	3.10 P. M.
Arrives at York at	6.27 P. M.
Express Train leaves Calvert Station at	10 P. M.
Arrives at York at	12.43 P. M.
RETURNING.	
Way Passenger Train will leave Harrisburg at	1.45 P. M.
Arriving at York at	2.45 P. M.
Express Train leaves Harrisburg at	8.45 A. M.
Arriving at York at	9.45 A. M.
Accommodation train leaves York	4.45 A. M.

A. P. WINCHESTER, Superintendent of Transportation.
Oct. 9. tf

Stoves! Stoves!
ANDREW POLLEY



WISHES to inform the Public that he has the handsomest and largest lot of PARLOR and COOKING STOVES that has ever been in this market, and will sell Cooking Stoves as low as $20 a piece. Also on hand a large lot of COPPER KETTLES.
Sept. 26. tf

Now Ready.

KELLER KURTZ'S *Holiday Stock of elegant* Illustrated and Standard BOOKS, adapted for Christmas and New Year Presents. The Drawing-room Table, &c. are now ready for examination. Also, CHILDREN'S BOOKS, in endless variety.

KURTZ'S is a perfect store-house of delight for the little ones, where they can purchase from the simplest Toy-Books up to the most expensive colored edition.
Dec. 18. tf

Fresh Burning Fluid.

OF a very superior quality, just received, to which we invite the attention of those who desire a brilliant light, only second to that obtained from the use of Gas.

Also on hand a fine assortment of FLUID LAMPS. If you want cheap Goods of any description, call at FAHNESTOCK'S.
Feb. 13. *Sign of the Red Front.*

SUB-SOIL PLOUGHS.

OF the best quality, always on hand, and for sale, in the vicinity of the Foundry of
April 10. T. WARREN.

PARASOLS, Umbrellas, and Fans, new style and cheap, at SCHICK'S.

…doing a return to this unsafe practice.— …believed that general laws can be so …ed as to avoid in most cases the necessity for special acts, and the proposition is earnestly commended to your favorable consideration. …of the omnibus system—a pernicious mode of legislation, by which the most opposite measures, good and bad, are thrown together in one bill and under one title—was, I regret to say, entirely broken down and disused by the last General Assembly. The volume of laws for 1854 contains no acts of [this] character. Each law embraces but…

Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books,

superbly bound Books, and best Editions in Library Bindings, now displayed in tempting array on numerous loaded counters, form altogether an endless variety, from which to select CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR PRESENTS; and fully keep up our well-known reputation of offering the finest assortment of desirable Books in the richest and most substantial bindings.

The undersigned invites the attention of every individual in Adams county to call and visit now, while the assortment is full and complete.

☞*Prices to suit the times.*

KELLER KURTZ, Bookseller & Stationer, S. E. Corner of Centre Square.
Dec. 18.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

THE subscribers would respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have opened a NEW HARDWARE STORE in Baltimore street, adjoining the residence of David Ziegler, Gettysburg, in which they are opening a large and general assortment of

Hardware, Iron, Steel, GROCERIES, CUTLERY, COACH TRIMMINGS, Springs, Axles, Saddlery, *CEDAR WARE, SHOE FINDINGS,* Paints, Oils, & Dye-Stuffs,

in general, including every description of articles in the above line of business; to which they invite the attention of Coachmakers, Saddlers, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Cabinetmakers, Shoemakers, and the public generally.

Our stock having been selected with great care, and purchased for Cash, we guarantee, (for the ready money) to dispose of any part of it on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased any where.

☞We particularly request a call from our friends, and earnestly solicit a share of public favor, as we are determined to establish a character for selling Goods at low prices, and doing business on fair principles.

JOEL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.
Gettysburg, June 9. tf

MONEY LOST!

IT is an established fact, that many persons lost money, by not purchasing Goods at the well known CHEAP STORE of Abram Arnold, at his old stand, on the South East corner of the Diamond, where he is now receiving the cheapest, prettiest and best selected Stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

ever before offered to the citizens of Adams county, consisting in part—as follows:

Black, Blue, and Brown French Cloths, Fancy, Felt, and Beaver Cloths for Over Coats, (Newest Styles,) Black and Fancy Cassimers, Tweeds, Jeans, Casinetts, &c., &c., for Men's ware, Silks, Mous de Laine, Alpacas, Merinoes, Plain and Fancy Sack Flannels, also a beautiful assortment of Satins and Silks for Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, and a great variety of other articles, all of which the public are respectfully requested to call and examine for themselves, believing that it is only necessary to see our goods, price them, and examine, to induce persons to purchase. A large lot of Trunks also received, which will be sold low.

AB'M ARNOLD.
Oct. 2. tf

Matches! Matches!
JOHN DONNELLY,
Manufacturer & Inventor of Safety Patent
Square Upright Wood Box Matches,
No. 106 North 4th st., Philadelphia.

MATCHES having become an indispensable article in housekeeping, the subscriber after a great sacrifice of time and money, is enabled to offer to the Public an article at once combining Utility and Cheapness. The inventor knowing the danger apprehended on account of the flimsy manner in which Matches are generally packed in paper, has by the aid of New Steam Machinery of his own invention, succeeded in getting up a SAFETY PATENT SQUARE UPRIGHT WOOD BOX; this box is far preferable, in as much that it occupies no more room than the old round wood box, *and contains at least Two Hundred per cent. more Matches*, which to Shippers is considerable advantage; it is entirely new, and secure against moisture and spontaneous combustion, and dispels all danger on transportation by means of Railroad, Steamboat or any other mode of Conveyance.

These Matches are packed so that one gross or more may be shipped to any part of the world with perfect safety. They are the most desirable article for Home Consumption, and the Southern and Western markets that has ever been invented.

DEALERS and SHIPPERS will do well to call and examine for themselves.

☞These matches are WARRANTED to be superior to anything heretofore offered to the Public.

JOHN DONNELLY, 106 North Fourth St., Philad'a.
Philad'a, Dec. 18. tf

Boots, Shoes, & Hats.

THE undersigned has enlarged his Store room, and has added to his present business, BOOTS, SHOES, & HATS, such as first-rate fine Moleskin, Kossuth, Hungarian, Lady Franklin, Stiff Brim, soft and hard tops, (latest style) Brush, Manilla, Palm, &c. Buff, Calf and Kip Boots, Black and Bronze top Montereys, Goat and Calf Monroe Shoes, all of which he has bought for cash, and will sell very cheap. I respectfully invite my friends and customers to examine my stock before purchasing. MARCUS SAMSON.
May 9. tf

FASHIONABLE CRAVATS.—*Samson* has just received the largest assortment of beautiful CRAVATS, of the latest style—which he will sell cheaper than any other establishment in town. Dec. 5.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS. The gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, direct from the Importers, before purchasing, as I cannot be undersold.
April 3. A. ARNOLD.

GENTLEMEN are invited to call and see a beautiful BEAVER HAT, also Silk, Cuban, Kossuth, Citizens', Braid and Panama Hats for summer. W. W. PAXTON.

CARPET BAGS.—You will find a very large assortment of Carpet Bags at SAMSON'S One-price Store. They were bought at Auction and will be sold cheaper than any other establishment dare to sell them.

HEAR THE RETURNS!

WE are pleased to announce to our many friends and customers that we are prepared to offer the CHOICEST ASSORTMENT of GOODS ever opened in the County. We have been enabled to purchase our Fall Stock at such prices as have never before been heard of, and we challenge the County to produce a larger and more general assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

at as low a price as we offer them to the public. For quality and cheapness, we assert that our present stock cannot be equalled in the County, and to prove our assertion we invite the people to come and judge for themselves—confident that their verdict will sustain us in our efforts to furnish them with the

Cheapest and best Goods.

Coburgs of all colors, French Merinos, (cheaper than ever known) Debage Alpaccas, Mous Delaine, Cashmere, Alpacca, Mohair Lustre, Brocade, cheapest Black Silks ever offered, Ginghams, Chambra Shawls, square and long Bay State, Broche, Cashmere; Dress Trimmings, Needle Work, Swiss and Jaconett; Edgeing and Insertion, Flouncing, French Worked Collars, Bonnet Ribbons.

FOR GENTLEMEN.—We have a choice assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERS,

Over Coating, Cassinets, &c. Come early and select your goods—look before you buy elsewhere. Don't forget the Store at the Sign of the Red Front.

S. FAHNESTOCK & SONS.
Oct. 16. tf

☞IF YOU WANT
A WELL-MADE & CHEAP SUIT OF
WINTER CLOTHING?

IF so, you can be accommodated by calling on MARCUS SAMSON, who has just opened and is now selling rapidly at his Store in York street, opposite the Bank, a very large, choice, and cheap assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

to which he invites the attention of the public. They have been selected with great care in the Eastern cities, have been bought cheap for cash, and will be sold cheap for cash—*cheaper than any other establishment in Gettysburg.*—His stock consists in part of Black, Blue, Olive and Green CLOTH COATS, with frock, dress, and sack Coats; also Tweed, Cashmeret, and Italian Cloth; also, a large stock of OVERCOATS, which can't be beat in variety, quality or price, out of the cities; also a superior stock of PANTALOONS, consisting in part of excellent and well made French Black Doeskin, Cassimere, Fancy Cassimere, Satinetts, Velvets, Cord, Linen and Cottonade. The stock of VESTS comprises every variety of manufacture—fine black Satin, Silk, Velvet, Italian Silk, white fancy and buff Marseilles, Summer Cloth, &c. Also constantly on hand a large lot of TRUNKS, Hats, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Boots and Shoes, Window Shades, Violins, Accordeons, Guitars, Flutes, Fifes, Melodeons, Mirrors, Razors, Spectacles, Spoons, Watches and Watch Guards, silk and cotton Handkerchiefs, Cravats, Suspenders, Gloves, Stockings, Spring Stocks, Shirts, and Shirt Collars, and a splendid assortment of JEWELRY—in fact everything in the way of Boy's and Men's furnishing line.

☞First-rate chewing Tobacco always on hand—a rare article which chewers are requested to try. MARCUS SAMSON.
Nov. 13. tf

NEW GOODS AGAIN.
SCHICK

HAS just opened one of the largest, prettiest and cheapest stocks of

Fall and Winter Goods,

ever brought to Gettysburg. He invites the public to call, examine, and judge for themselves—no trouble to show Goods.

His new stock embraces a very large variety of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

such as Silks, Turk Satins, Mous Delaines, Bombazines, Alpaccas, Coburg Cloths, French Merinoes, De Bages, Ginghams, Calicoes, &c.

In the line of GENTLEMEN'S WEAR, he has selected a choice lot of all styles and prices:—Cloths, Cassimers, Vestings, Satinetts, Jeans, &c., &c.

His stock of FANCY GOODS is also very fine, and too numerous to specify. Call and see.

Thankful for past favors, Schick solicits a continuance of public patronage. He will always endeavor to deserve it, by selling *good* Goods, at the lowest living prices. "Quick Sales and Small Profits," is his motto.
Oct. 23. tf

NEW GOODS.
GEO. ARNOLD

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore as large a stock of *NEW GOODS* as has ever been brought to this place, among which are

Cheap Cloths, Cassimers, Coatings.

Cassinets, Flannels, Blankets, Cords, Jeans, Ready Made Clothing, Domestics, and every variety of Goods for Mens' wear, also Debage, Alpaca Delage, M. Delaines, Alpacas, Plain and Plaid Poplins, Worsted Plaids, Persian Parametta and Coburg Cloth, English and French Merinoes, Ginghams, Calicoes, Silks, Satins, Lace, Fringe, Bonnet Silks; Satins, Modes & Velvets, Trimmings, a great variety, &c., &c. The Ladies' attention particularly is invited. Also a large stock of FRESH GROCERIES,

Queensware, Hardware, &c.

Being determined not to be undersold, we pledge ourselves to sell any and every article as cheap as they can be had at any establishment in this place.
Oct. 9. tf

Look to Your Interest!

THE undersigned has just returned from Philadelphia with a large and fashionable stock of Goods, which he will dispose of at very reduced prices to all who may favor him with a call. His assortment consists of the following:

Shawls,	Flannels,
Plaid Silks,	Muslins,
F. Merinoes,	Linen,
M. Delaines,	Blankets,
Wool Plaids,	Quilts,
Debeges,	Cloths,
Cashmeres,	Cassinets,
Persian Cloths,	Satinets,
Calicoes,	Collars,
Ginghams,	Handkerchiefs,
Ribbons,	Veils, &c.

Also, a lot of Groceries and Queensware, which were bought low and will be sold low for Cash or country produce. To punctual customers a credit of six months.

J. S. GRAMMER.
Oct. 16. tf

BONNETS, Ribbons, and Flowers, a large and splendid assortment, the best ever brought to town, at SCHICK'S.

IRISH LINENS, Muslins, Tickings, Flannels, Linen Table Cloths, Towelings, and Drillings—a large variety—for sale at SCHICK'S.

TICKINGS, MUSLINS, &c.—Some more of those cheap Tickings, Muslins, &c. have been received by A. ARNOLD.

I. C. CANFIELD. W. B. CANFIELD. J. H. MEREDITH

CANFIELD, BRO., & CO.,
229 Baltimore Street, Corner of Charles,

WHOLESALE Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in WATCHES, *Jewelry*, Military and Fancy Goods, Silver and Plated Ware, Revolving Pistols, Rifles, Cutlery, &c. &c., have received from all parts of the world, the largest and greatest variety of rich, rare and curious articles ever imported into this city, many of which are truly elegant. We name a few of the leading articles:—*Watches*, of superior quality, from London, Liverpool, Geneva and Copenhagen; *Gold Chains* and Chatelaines, set with diamonds, pearls, rubies, &c.; Paris and Geneva *Jewelry*, of the newest styles—consisting of full suits, and single pieces, of enameled, pearl, rubies, carbuncle, coral, &c.; superb jewelry from Vienna, entirely new; London and American jewelry in great variety; diamond articles, such as bracelets, earrings, brooches, finger rings, scarf pins, studs, &c., some of which are set in pure California gold, and manufactured on our premises by first class workmen; premium Silver Ware—a choice collection of articles, viz.: Pitchers, cake baskets, tea caddies, napkin rings, salt cellars, coffee and tea sets, tea kettles, card stands, ink stands, vases, sugar boxes, dessert knives, spoons and forks, vegetable, salad, asparagus, ice and sugar tongs, cake, pie, ice cream, pudding, fish and butter knives, goblets, cups, tumblers, money boxes, waiters, cracker spoons, oyster ladles, pickle knives and forks, of sterling silver; Sheffield and Birmingham plated goods; albata spoons, forks, ladles, castors, cake baskets, splendid mantel clocks from Paris, bronzes from Paris and Berlin, Dresden China goods, rich and large size vases, Parian marble goods, new patterns, papier mache goods, fancy goods, viz: opera glasses, port folios, writing desks, work boxes, segar cases, snuff boxes, splendid fans, tortoise shell combs, port monnaies, card cases, gold thimbles, tooth picks, solid silver mounted dressing cases, needle cases, bobbin holders, ladies' companions, and an endless variety of articles, which are now opened, and offered at prices which cannot but give entire satisfaction. All articles from our establishment are guaranteed as represented, or the money returned.

CANFIELD, BRO., & CO.,
Sign of the Golden Eagle, Baltimore.
April 24. 1y

FRENCH TRUSSES,
WEIGHING LESS THAN 2½ OUNCES,
For the Cure of Hernia or Rupture.

ACKNOWLEDGED by the highest medical authorities of Philadelphia, incomparably superior to any other in use. Sufferers will be gratified to learn that the occasion now offers to procure not only the lightest and most easy, but as durable a Truss as any other, in lieu of the cumbrous and uncomfortable article usually sold. There is no difficulty attending the fitting, and when the pad is located, it will retain its position without change.

Persons at a distance unable to call on the subscriber, can have the Truss sent to any address, by remitting *Five Dollars* for the single Truss, or *Ten* for the double—with measure round the hips, and stating side affected. It will be exchanged to suit if not fitting, by returning it at once, unsoiled.

For sale only by the Importer,
CALEB H. NEEDLES,
Corner Twelfth & Race sts., Philadelphia.

☞Ladies, requiring the benefit of Mechanical Supports, owing to derangement of the Internal Organs, inducing Falling of the Womb, Vocal, Pulmonary, Dyspeptic, Nervous and Spinal Weakness, are informed that a competent and experienced Lady will be in attendance at the Rooms, (set apart for their exclusive use), No. 114, Twelfth st., 1st door below Race.
June 26. 1y

The Farm Journal for 1855.

EDITED by J. L. DARLINGTON, assisted by a corps of the best practical farmers in Pennsylvania. The Fifth Volume of the Farm Journal will commence January 1, 1855.—Each number will contain Thirty-two or more Super Royal Octavo pages, printed on superior paper, with new type, and will be filled with the best Agricultural Reading, original and selected, that can be produced. The Editor and his assistants are determined to render this the most Practical Agricultural work extant, and will utterly discard all theories not attested by *practical experience.* They have obtained the aid of many of the best farmers in *Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware,* and Maryland, who will give their experience through its pages.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Each number will contain several engravings of improved Stock, new Agricultural Implements, Choice Fruits, &c.

TERMS.—(Invariably in Advance.) Single copy, $1.00. Five copies, $4.00. Ten copies, $7.50. Twenty copies, $14.00. Sixty copies, $40.00. Five hundred copies, $250.00.

The Journal will hereafter, in every case, be discontinued at the end of the period paid for unless the subscription be previously renewed.

PREMIUMS.—The success attendant upon our offer of premiums last year induces us to offer the following premiums for volume 5:

1. One Hundred Dollars will be paid to the person who will procure us the largest number of subscribers in any county in the United States, before the first of April next.
2. Seventy-five Dollars to the person who will procure us the second largest list as above.
3. Fifty Dollars to the person who will procure us the third largest list as above.
4. Twenty-five Dollars to the person who will procure us the fourth largest list as above.
5. Ten Dollars to the person who will procure us the fifth largest list as above.

CLUBS.—Any person sending us Ten subscribers, at our club rates, will be entitled to receive one copy gratis, or one copy of either of the following works, viz.:—Buist on the Rose, Guenon's Treatise on Milch Cows, Nefflin's Treatise on Milch Cows, Waring's Elements of Agriculture, Norton's Elements of Agriculture, Youatt on the Pig.

Any person sending us Twenty subscribers, at our Club rates, will be entitled to receive two copies of the Farm Journal, or one copy of any of the following works, viz.:—Horticulturist for 1855, Johnson's Agricultural Chemistry and Geology, Dr. Dodd's Modern Horse Doctor, Youatt on the Horse, Youatt on Cattle, Youatt's Shepherd's Own Book, Thomas' American Fruit Culturist, Downing's Fruits of America, Elliott's Fruit Growers' Guide, Fessenden's Complete Farmer and Gardener.

FURTHER INDUCEMENTS.—We have just made arrangements with James Vick, Jr., publisher of the Horticulturist, which enables us to furnish one copy of that elegant work and one copy of the Farm Journal for Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, and two copies of the Horticulturist and two of the Farm Journal for Four Dollars, and larger numbers at the latter rates.

Specimen numbers sent to all post-paid applications.

Money on all solvent banks, mailed in the presence of a postmaster, at our risk.

All orders addressed to the subscribers will be promptly attended to.

J. M. MEREDITH & CO., West Chester, Pa.
Jan. 1. 3t

FOR SALE.

A YOUNG HORSE, well broken to harness and an excellent worker. Inquire at this office.

American Artists' Union!

THE AMERICAN ARTISTS' UNION would respectfully announce to the citizens of the United States and the Canadas, that for the purpose of cultivating a taste for the fine arts throughout the country, and with a view of enabling every family to become possessed of a gallery of fine engravings,

BY THE FIRST ARTISTS OF THE AGE,

They have determined, in order to create an extensive sale for their engravings, and thus not only give employment to a large number of artists and others, but inspire among our countrymen a taste for works of Art, to present to the purchasers of their engravings, when 250,000 of which are sold,

250,000 *Gifts of the actual cost of* $150,000.

Each purchaser of a One Dollar Engraving, therefore, receives not only an Engraving richly worth the money, but also a ticket which entitles him to one of the Gifts when they are distributed.

FOR FIVE DOLLARS,

a highly finished Engraving, beautifully PAINTED IN OIL, and FIVE GIFT TICKETS, will be sent, or FIVE DOLLARS worth of splendid Engravings can be selected from the catalogue, and sent by return mail or express.

A copy of the catalogue, together with the specimen of one of the Engravings, can be seen at the office of this paper.

For each Dollar sent, an *Engraving actually worth that sum*, and a *Gift Ticket, will immediately be forwarded.*

AGENTS:

The Committee, believing that the success of this great National undertaking will be materially promoted by the energy and enterprise of intelligent and persevering *Agents*, have resolved to treat with such on the most *liberal terms.*

Any person wishing to become an agent, by sending (post paid) one dollar, will receive by return of mail, a 1 Dollar Engraving, "a GIFT TICKET," a *Prospectus*, a Catalogue, and all other necessary information.

On the final completion of the sale, the Gifts will be placed in the hands of a Committee of the Purchasers to be distributed, due notice of which will be given throughout the United States and the Canadas.

LIST OF GIFTS.

100 Marble busts of Washington, at	$100	$10,000
100 " " Clay	100	10,000
100 " " Webster	100	10,000
100 " " Calhoun	100	10,000
50 elegant Oil Paintings, in splendid gilt frames, size, 3x4 feet each	100	5,000
100 elegant Oil Paintings, 2x3 feet each	50	5,000
500 steel plate Engravings, brilliantly colored in oil, rich gilt frames, 24x30 in. each	10	50,000
10,000 elegant steel plate engravings, colored in oil, of the Washington Monument, 20x26 inches each	4	40,000
237,000 steel plate engravings, from 100 different plates now in possession of and owned by the Artists' Union, of the market value of from 50 cents to $1 each		41,000
1 first-class Dwelling, in Thirty-First street, New York City		12,000
22 Building lots in One Hundred and One Hundred and First streets, New York City, each 25x100 feet deep, at	1,000	22,000
100 Villa Sites, containing each 10,000 square feet, in the suburbs of New York City, and commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson river and Long Island Sound, at	500	50,000
20 perpetual loans of cash, without interest or security, of $250 each,		5,000
50 " " " " " " 100 each,		5,000
100 " " " " " " 50 each,		5,000
250 " " " " " " 20 each,		5,000
2,000 " " " " " " 5 each,		10,000

Reference in regard to the Real Estate, F. J. VISSCHER & Co., Real Estate Brokers, New York. Orders, (post paid,) with money inclosed, to be addressed,

J. W. HOLBROOKE,
Secretary, 505 Broadway, New York.

☞The Engravings in the Catalogue are now ready for delivery. Nov. 6—6m

THE GREEK SLAVE!
Bacchante, Venus, Flora, Hebe, and the Dancing Girl!

THE above celebrated Statues, together with Fifteen Statuettes in Bronze, and several hundred Magnificent Oil Paintings, from the collection of Prizes to be distributed among the members of the Cosmopolitan Art Association at the first annual distribution, in January next.

The Cosmopolitan Art and Literary Association,

Organized for the Encouragement and General Diffusion of Literature and the Fine Arts, on a new and original plan.

The committee of management have the pleasure of announcing that the First Annual Distribution will take place on the 30th of January, 1855, on which occasion there will be distributed or allotted to members, several hundred Works of Art, among which the original & world renowned Statue of the GREEK SLAVE, by HIRAM POWERS, costing over five thousand dollars! together with the beautiful Statues of Venus, Bacchante, Hebe, Flora, and the Dancing Girl; and fifteen Statuettes in Bronze, imported from Paris; also a large collection of Oil Paintings, comprising some of the best productions of celebrated American and Foreign Artists.

PLAN FOR THE CURRENT YEAR.

The Payment of three dollars constitutes any one a member of this Association, and entitles him to any of the popular Magazines for one year, and also a ticket in the distribution of the Statuary and Paintings which are to be allotted to members in January.

Persons taking five memberships are entitled to five of the Magazines one year, and to six tickets in the distribution.

Persons, on becoming members, can have their Magazine commence with any month they choose, and rely on its being mailed to them promptly on the first day of every month, direct from New York.

The net proceeds derived from the sale of memberships are devoted to the purchase of Works of Art for the ensuing year.

Books open to receive names at the Eastern office, New York, or Western office, Sandusky.

The Gallery of Art is located at Sandusky, (the Western office of the Association,) where superb Granite buildings have been erected for it, and in whose spacious saloons the splendid collection of Statuary and Paintings is exhibited.

THE ADVANTAGES SECURED by becoming a member of this Association are—

1st. All persons receive the full value of their subscription at the start, in the shape of sterling Magazine Literature.

2d. Each member is contributing toward purchasing choice Works of Art, which are to be distributed among themselves, which are at the same time encouraging the Artists of the country, disbursing thousands of dollars through its agency.

Persons remitting funds for membership, should mark letters "Registered," and state the month with which they wish their magazines to commence, and also their post office address in full, on the receipt of which, a certificate of membership, together with the magazine desired, will be forwarded to any part of the country.

Those who purchase Magazines at Book Stores, will observe that by joining this Association, they receive the Magazine and Free Ticket in the annual distribution, all at the same price they now pay for the Magazines alone.

Illustrated Catalogues of the whole collection sent on application, free of charge.

☞Offices of the Association at the Knickerbocker Magazine office, 348 Broadway, New York, and at No. 166 Water, Sandusky, Ohio. Address (at either office) for membership,

☞D. M'CONAUGHY, the Honorary Secretary for Adams county, of the "Cosmopolitan Art and Literary Association," receives and remits subscriptions and furnishes certificates of membership, and distributes works of Art to members.

Persons desiring the advantages of membership will call on him, at his office. ☞Distribution on 30th of January.

C. L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. & L. A.
Dec. 25.

HYGEANA.
Brought Home to the Door of the Million.

A Wonderful discovery has been recently made by Dr. Curtis, of this city, in the treatment of Consumption, Asthma, and all diseases of the Lungs. We refer to "Dr. Curtis' Hygeana, or Inhaling Hygean Vapor and Cherry Syrup." With this new method Dr. C. has restored many afflicted ones to perfect health; as an evidence of which he has innumerable certificates. Speaking of the treatment, a physician remarks: It is evident that inhaling—constantly breathing an agreeable, healthy vapor, the medicinal properties must come in direct contact with the whole of the arial cavity of the lungs, and thus escape the many and varied changes produced upon them when introduced into the stomach, and subjected to the process of digestion. The Hygeana is for sale at the druggists throughout the country.—*New York Dutchman.*

The Inhaler is worn on the breast under the linen without the least inconvenience—the heat of the body being sufficient to evaporate the fluid.

Hundreds of cases of cures like the following might be named. One Package of Hygeana has cured me of the ASTHMA of six years standing.

Jas. F. Kesberry, P. M. of Duncannon, Pa.

I am cured of the ASTHMA of ten years standing by Dr. Curtis' Hygeana.

Margaret Easton, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. Paul, of No. 5 Mammond St., N. Y. was cured of a severe case of Bronchitis by the Hygeana.

My sister has been cured of a distressing cough of several years standing, and decided to be incurable by her Physicians. She was cured in one month by the Hygeana.

J. H. Gabbert, P. M., Richmond, Me.

Price three Dollars a Package.—Sold by CURTIS & PERKINS & BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers street, N. Y., and by RUSSELL & SCHOTT, No. 138 Market street, Philadelphia, who will sell by the dozen at the proprietor's rates:—4 Packages sent free by express to any part of the United States for $10.

N. B.—Dr. Curtis' Hygeana is the original and only genuine article, all others are base imitations or vile or injurious counterfeits.—Shun them as you would Poison.

☞For sale by S. S. FORNEY, druggist, Gettysburg.
New York, Sept. 18. 1y

Fourth Volume of Yankee Notions.
Great Improvements.

THE present number commences the Fourth Volume of this popular Periodical. Its success has been beyond precedent, and its circulation, already larger than that of any similar publication in the world, is constantly increasing. Arrangements have been made which will enable the Publisher to make the Notions far superior to any Comic paper ever published in the United States.

The best Artistic Talent in the country has been engaged in the Illustrations, and each number will contain from Sixty to seventy-five engravings, in the highest school of comic art.

Its Literary contents, by a large corps of Talented Contributors, will challenge comparison with those of any comic periodical either in Europe or America, and will consist of a choice repertory of Humor, Fun, Satire, Wit, Comic Tales, Sketches, &c., aiming to "Shoot folly as it flies," but never overstepping the lines of strict propriety; it being the object of the Publisher to make the Yankee Notions an ever welcome visitor at every Home Circle.

Subscription price, $1.25 per annum; or 12½ cents per number. For sale by all the News Agents and Periodical Dealers in every City, Town, and Village in the United States and Canada.

T. W. STRONG, *Publisher,*
98 Nassau st., New York.
Jan. 8. 3t

THE AMERICAN PICK.
FOURTH VOLUME.

THIS illustrated comic weekly, published in the city of New York, every Saturday, is about to commence its fourth year.—It has become a favorite paper throughout the United States. Besides its designs, by the first artists, it contains witty editorials of character, and will cause cheerfulness to the gloomiest fireside. Its variety renders it a favorite in every family.

It contains each week, a large quantity of tales, stories, anecdotes, scenes and witticisms. The "Recollections of John C. Calhoun, by his Private Secretary," will be continued in the Pick until finished, and then a copy will be sent free to every subscriber whose name *shall be upon our mail book.* Each yearly subscriber to the Pick will receive the double-sized Pictorial sheets for the Fourth of July and Christmas, without charge. Each of these Pictorial sheets contains over 200 splendid designs.

The subscription price to the Pick is $1, cash in advance. Six copies for $5. Thirteen copies for $10.

Letters must be addressed to
JOSEPH A. SCOVILLE,
No. 26 Ann st., New York.
Jan. 1.

THE GREAT REMEDY,

ABOUT which so much has been said and published, is among us. Who has not heard of the MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT? Many millions of bottles have been sold and used to cure Rheumatism, Ulcers, Sores, Bruises, Sprains, Ring-worm, Felons, Salt Rheum, Piles, Sore Nipples, and Caked Breasts, Cancers, Itch, Corns on the Toes, Sore Eyes, Earache, Pimples, Swollen Joints or Limbs, Cuts, Scalds, or Scald Head, Numb Palsey, Bunions or Frosted Feet, Warts, or any other complaint that can be reached by an external remedy. And it has always been successful. It is equally good in healing Wounds, Scratches, Saddle or Harness Galls, or any Sprain, Soreness or Stiffness. And it is warranted to cure Spavin, Ringbone, Splint or Poll Evil, on Horses.

The Liniment is put up in three sizes, and retails at 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1. The large bottles contain much more Liniment in proportion to the prices, and are therefore cheapest.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

Every store should be supplied with this valuable LINIMENT, as it pays a good profit and sells rapidly. G. W. WESTBROOK, (Successor to H. G. Bragg & Co.) Originator and sole Proprietor.

Principal Offices, 304 Broadway, New York, and corner 3d and Market Streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

Sold by every dealer in drugs and Medicine throughout the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and Bermuda Islands.

☞For sale in Gettysburg, by S. S. Forney; Petersburg, J. Riddlemoser; Heidlersburg, B. W. Riley; Fairfield, J. Brinkerhoff; Abbottstown, D. E. Hollinger; Bendersville, Abel T. Wright; Cashtown, J. Mark.
July 3. 1y

HAIR BRAIDS, a desirable article, to be had cheap at SCHICK'S.

COME one! Come all! To see those cheap Goods just received by—
Oct. 2. ABR'M ARNOLD.

VIOLINS & ACCORDIONS:—Desirous of disposing of my present stock of the above articles, I will sell them very low.
April 18. MARCUS SAMSON.

BONNET Velvets, Satins and Silks, very cheap at GRAMMER'S.

DO you want CHEAP GROCERIES?—Go to FAHNESTOCK'S.

TRUNKS.—A general assortment of Trunks for sale, very cheap, at SAMSON'S.